The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,868—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1883.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for PASSING the Company's steamers THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt.

The HOMEWARD MAILS are now being landed at VENICE, but the Quarantine, which is still imposed at this and all other Continental Ports, PREVENTS the landing of PASSENGERS, and the QUICKEST route by which they can reach England is to proceed to PLYMOUTH DIRECT.

The passages of the steamers will continue to be accelerated as much as possible. The last four steamers have made the voyage from Bombay to Plymouth in 26 days. Until the Continental route is again open, passengers taking three-monthly Return Tickets will be allowed an extension of a fortnight, if required.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1883.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains	1883. Friday.
L. AUSTRALIA...	3661	600	F. Alderton	...28th Sept.
— BOKHARA....	2932	500	H. Weighell	..5th Oct.
L. ASSAM	3038	500	S. F. Cole	..12th „
— LOMBARDY ..	2726	500	W. E. Breeze	..19th „
L. ROSETTA	3502	600	G. W. Brady	..26th „
— GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne	..2nd Nov.
L. CLYDE.........	4124	750	E. M. Edmond	..9th „
— SURAT	3142	530	C. R. Edwards	..16th „
L. MIRZAPORE...	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	..23rd „
— VENETIA.......	2726	500	A. B. Daniell	..30th „

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, and TRIESTE, by every Mail, and to MARSEILLES by every alternate Mail.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barratt	..21st Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	G. W. Atkinson	..5th „
NEPAUL...........	3536	600	J. Reeves	..19th Oct.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead	..2nd Nov.
PEKIN...............	3900	600	A. Symons	..16th „
HYDASPES........	2981	500	G. Scrivener	..30th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 10, 1883.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES (UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..₨	500	Including wines.	I Class ..₨	520	Including wines.
II do.....	340		II do.	350	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free ; under 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other first-class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

RAFFAELE RUBATTINO, on Monday .. 1st Oct., 1883.
MANILLA, on Thursday .... 1st Nov., 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo-bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route
From Genoa.	I Class	₨ 95		₨ [illegible]0
„	..II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. [illegible]8
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do.	.. [illegible]0
„	..II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. [illegible]3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, September 7, 1883.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION. REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.

THE new first-class steamer CHANDERNAGOR, 2,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 20th Oct. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

		£	s.	d.
Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..........	1st class	7	5	0
Via Dieppe	1st class „	5	18	1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage ticket.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st June, 1883.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name.	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. HISPANIA ..	3,189	480	J. B. Murray.	15th Oct.
s.s. NUBIA........	3,553	480	T. G. Knox ..	22nd „
s.s. PERSIA	4,500	600	....	2nd Nov.
s.s. ARMENIA....	3,395	480	G. H. Read..	13th „
s.s. VICTORIA ...	3,242	480	John Craig..	3rd Dec.

BOMBAY TO MEDITERRANEAN.

Name.	Tons.	H. P.	Comdr.	Sailing About 1883.
s.s. ALSATIA	2,790	780	E. Griffiths..	22nd Nov.

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th Sept., 1883.

MONTON GRANGE, Ellesmere Park, Eccles, near Manchester, conducted by the MISSES KING. Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Examinations, Foreign and English masters in attendance daily. Resident English and Foreign Governesses, Superior Music, Drawing and Painting. The School is examined annually by Examiners appointed by the Syndicate of the Cambridge University. Arrangements can be made for Pupils remaining at the Grange during the vacations if desired.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company are reminded that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate-street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of September, 1883, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the consideration of the business of which notice has been given by printed Circulars already addressed to Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th September 1883.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of Semptember, 1883, at 4 p.m., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September, 1883.

N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 17th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

PURSUANT to Section 158 of Act X. of 1866, entitled the Indian Companies' Act, Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the abovementioned Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th day of September, 1883, at 3-30 p. m., at the registered office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, within the Fort of Bombay, for the purpose of there being laid before the Meeting the account of the liquidators showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted and for the purpose of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Liquidators of the Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company (in Liquidation.)

Bombay, 22nd day of August, 1883,

THE MAZAGON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to Section 158 of Act X. of 1866, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of September next, at 4 p. m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To adopt the Report and the final accounts of the liquidators.

2nd. To declare the Company dissolved.

3rd. To pass a resolution that the books of accounts and documents of the Company and any funds that may be in the hands of the Liquidators be handed over to the Mazagon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
Chairman of the Liquidators of the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in Liquidation.)

Bombay, 22nd day of August, 1883.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,952 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th September, 1883, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, 1883, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on SATURDAY, 29th September, 1883, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th September, 1883.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WATCHMAKERS TO THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

Chronometers Cleaned, Chronometers Repaired, Chronometers Rated,* Chronometers given on Hire,** Sextants Adjusted Index and Horizon Glasses Re-silvered, Agates Replaced in Compasses, Barometer Tubes Replaced, &c., &c.	Only the most experienced and thoroughly competent European Assistants employed in this branch, and all Repairs executed by us are guaranteed to be equal to best London workmanship.

* We take our Rates from an Astronomical Regulator of the highest standard, giving a mean variation of 1,4 seconds per month.

** A few thoroughly reliable instruments with splendid Rates always ready for delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA TOAS BISCUITS.

Rs. 2-8 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH.

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per bottle Re. 1-12. Cash per doz. Rs. 20.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE SALE OF TREACHER & CO.'S RENOWNED BLENDED GLENLIVET WHISKY

CONTINUES monthly to increase, and the Custom House returns show that it is fully equal to those of any other half-dozen brands of SCOTCH WHISKY imported into the Bombay Market.

Cash price per dozen Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins..................Rs.	0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins.................. „	1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-4 per Tin.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE WYETH SOLUBLE COMPRESSED HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

THE following formulæ and combinations embrace all those in general request. Others will be added as the demands of the profession warrant.

We claim for the Wyeth Hypodermic Tablets :
ABSOLUTE ACCURACY OF DOSE.
READY AND ENTIRE SOLUBILITY.
PERFECT PRESERVATION OF THE DRUG.

Their convenience and utility will at once be apparent on examination.

	Grain.		Grain.
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-3	Morphiæ Sulphas	1-8
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-4	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-200
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-6	Morphiæ Sulphas	1-12
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-8	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-250
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-12	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-60
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-3	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-100
Atropiæ Sulphas	1-120	Atropiæ Sulphas	1-150
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-4	Strychniæ Sulphas	1-60
Atropiæ Sulphas	1-150	Strychniæ Sulphas	1-100
Morphiæ Sulphas	1-6	Strychniæ Sulphas	1-150
Atropiæ Sulphas	1-180		

AGENTS :
KEMP & Co., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MITHOFF'S NEW METAL SPIRAL HYGROSCOPES.

A NEWLY invented and very delicate instrument for showing the proportion of Moisture, or the percentage of Saturation, in the Atmosphere. They are invaluable to Medical Men, Sanitary Institutions, Spinning and Weaving Companies, the Nursery, and in innumerable other cases, where the humidity of the atmosphere affects health or industrial operations.

	Rs.	a.
Plain Quality, 4-inch dial with Japanned Tin and Gilt Frame	15	0
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, in Lacquered Brass Frame	22	8
Watch Shape, 1½-inch dial, in Nickel Plated case, with open face	22	8
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, Lacquered Brass Mounting with Thermometer, in handsomely carved Oak Frame	30	0
Superior Finish, 5-inch dial, Lacquered Brass Mounting with companion Aneroid and Thermometer, in handsomely carved Oak Frame	45	0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, invite the attention of Medical Officers in charge of Hospitals and Dispensaries, as well as those in Private Practice, to their extensive stock of Electro-medical Apparatus representing all the most recent improvements.

TREACHER & Co. have made this branch of Medical Science a careful study, and venture to assert that an examination of their Stock of Appliances will demonstrate its thoroughly representative character for the application of the three great varieties of Electricity used as Remedial Agents, viz. the VOLTAIC or CONSTANT CURRENT, the FARADAIC or INDUCED, and the MAGNETO-ELECTRIC.

		Cash Price.	
No. 1.	THE HOSPITAL COMPLETE BATTERY— This perfect appliance contains 60 Leclanché Cells with arrangements for the isolation of any number of them, and gives both the Induced or Interrupted and Constant Currents. Dial-plates with indicators on the front of the instrument afford means for reversing these currents, and for giving instantaneous shocks with greater or less rapidity, while by other small indicators the current is changed from Constant to Induced, and from Primary to Secondary, respectively. The Battery is supplied with a complete set of Rheophores for Bladder, Ear, Eye, Foot, Rectum, Spine, Teeth, Throat, Uterus, &c. The advantages from possessing an appliance of this description must be patent. Once charged, it requires no further attention, but the addition of a little water when required. The Electric Fluid is always *at hand*, and, "as it were by turning a tap," immediately flows in whatever direction, manner or strength it may be required	Rs. 500	0
No. 2.	A 32-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT LECLANCHE BATTERY, with Dial-plate and Indicator regulating number of Cells to be used, Current Reverser, and arrangement for instantaneous shocks, with Electrodes	225	0
No. 3.	SPAMER'S 40-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with Galvanometer, arrangements for Reversing, Stopping and Altering the Current, with Rheophores	225	0
No. 4.	SPAMER'S 30-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY—As above	192	8
No. 5.	SPAMER'S 20-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY—As above	164	8
No. 6.	GAIFFE'S 20-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with Handles and Electrodes	80	0
No. 7.	GAIFFE'S 5-CELL CONSTANT CURRENT BATTERY, with Galvanometer..................	22	8
No. 8.	SPAMER'S DOUBLE-CELL INDUCED CURRENT, with arrangement for use of Primary and Secondary Coils, Current Reverser, &c., with a set of Rheophores...	72	0
No. 9.	SPAMER'S SINGLE-CELL BATTERY—As above	45	0
No. 10.	GRENET'S INDUCED CURRENT BATTERY, with Regulator and Current Reverser	45	0
No. 11.	GAIFFE'S PORTABLE MEDICAL COIL, for Induced Current, complete, with Rheophores	18	0
	Do. do. Superior	25	0
	Do. do. Electro-plated..................	30	0
No. 12.	POCKET ELECTRIC MAGNETIC MACHINE—Well-finished portable Instrument	18	0
No. 13.	MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE, of improved construction	18	0
No. 14.	MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINE, with Multiplying Wheel, in Mahogany case..	22	8
No. 15.	"THE PREMIER"—A magnificent Instrument on Marble Stand, with Regulator, Rheophores, &c.	225	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DAY OR LOUNGE SUITS.

A FINE Assortment of Tropical Angolas, Cashmeres, and Soft Shetland Home Spuns, in a large Variety of Colours.

SAC COAT AND TROUSERS,
Rs. 30, 36, 40 and 48.
CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS, } BOMBAY.
OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL.

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

MESSRS. ASQUITH and LORD, the WELL-KNOWN SHIRT-MAKERS and OUTFITTERS of Bombay, have a specially selected stock of the undermentioned goods suitable for the HILLS or COLD CLIMATES.

WARM UNDER-CLOTHING,
OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS,
RUGS, MAUDS AND BLANKETS,
UNSHRINKABLE FLANNELS.
FOR
SHIRTS AND SLEEPING SUITS,
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS,
WARM GLOVES AND MITTS
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
&c., &c., &c

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool Socks	per doz. 25 0	Large and Warm Blanket Rugs	...each Rs. 15, 18, & 22 0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool Under Vests ...	each 7 8	Real Scotch Mauds...	...from „ 21 0 to 50 0
Real Shetland Scotch Lambswool Drawers	„ 7 8	Best Witney Blankets, Scarlet or White ...	... per pair 30 0 to 35 0
Stout Grey Merino Under-Vests or Drawers... ...	„ 7 8	Crib Blankets ... ... „	11 8
Chesterfield Overcoats ...	Rs. 45 0 to 55 0	Best Wove Flannel Shirts ...	six for 52 0
Ulsters, very warm... ...	Rs. 55 0 to 65 0	Best Wove Flannel Sleeping-Suits	each 18 0
Warm Cheviot Suits, Sac Coat, Vest and Trousers...	50 0	Knitted Woollen Gloves and Mitts	per pair 1 12
Best Knitted Cardigan Jackets...	each 12 8	Knitted Woollen Mufflers ...	each 2 0
		Cashmere Mufflers ...	„ 3 8

The above of guaranteed quality. Patterns for Suits, Shirts or Sleeping Suits forwarded on application.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT will be deducted on all orders exceeding Rs. 20. when goods are sent per VALUE-PAYABLE POST.

CARRIAGE AND PACKING FREE.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
BOMBAY.

CORRESPONDING HOUSES IN LONDON.

POOLE AND LORD,	THOMAS LORD,
318, Oxford-street, W.	48, Conduit-street, W.

THACKER & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TELESCOPES AND BINOCULARS.

TELESCOPES.

	Rs.	a.
ASTRONOMICAL TELESCOPE, STEWARD'S BEST QUALITY, with star finder, 3 feet focal length, diameter of object glass 2¾ inches, Pancratic day draw, rack and pinion focal adjustment, mounted on a firm solid brass pillar and claw table stand, with steadying arm, having rack and pinion motion for vertical adjustment, with 1 Terristrial and 2 Celestial eye-pieces, magnifying power 60, 80, 120, the whole fitting into a handsome Mahogany case, with lock and key, and large solid mahogany tripod-stand, with firm and strong brass mounts to secure freedom from vibration	400	0
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION TARGET TELESCOPE, constructed specially to show bullet marks on a target at the longest ranges, with mahogany trippod-stand and board affixed for scoring paper, in case, by J. H. Steward...	150	0

*** This telescope will discern a flagstaff at 22 miles, read the name on a lightship at 9 miles, show shot marks on a target at the longest ranges, &c.

	Rs.	a.
WAR OFFICE SIGNALLING TELESCOPE, by STEWARD, very powerful and specially designed for army signalling, having sharp and clear definition, dimensions when closed 21 inches, drawn out 28 inches, diameter of object glass 2 inches	90	0
WAR OFFICE TELESCOPE, by STEWARD, very powerful, specially adapted for reconnoitering, &c. Dimensions as follows :—Drawn out 28 inches, closed 14 inches, diameter of object glass 2 inches, covered white pigskin, fitted with 2 leather caps, to which is attached a strap forming a light and efficient case	65	0
"NAVAL" TELESCOPE, 1 draw, 18 inches length, German-silver, and covered with white pigskin, with full Code of Signals on the body and strap, by Ross	60	0

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.

	Rs.	a.
"AIDE-DE-CAMP" BINOCULAR, very powerful and clear, and extremely pleasant to use, as it causes no strain whatever upon the eyes, qualities which are invaluable in a glass to be used in the field and at sea, in solid leather sling case, by J. H. Steward..............	120	0
ALUMINIUM BINOCULAR, 12 lenses, in case..............	110	0
NEW REGULATION BINOCULAR, very powerful and perfectly achromatic lenses, polished bright aluminium, size closed 3⅝ by 4⅜, diameter of object glass 1⅝ inches, weight 8 oz., in case, by J. H. Steward........	90	0
NEW REGULATION BINOCULAR, very powerful and perfectly achromatic lenses, size closed 3⅝ by 4⅜, diameter of object glass 8⅞ inches, weight 8 oz., in black japanned aluminium, in case	90	0
"DUKE" BINOCULAR, having a combination of 12 lenses of the very finest quality and perfectly achromatic, pronounced by competent judges to be far superior to anything of the kind made, size closed 5¼ by 4⅜, diameter of object glass 2 inches, in solid leather sling case, by J. H. Steward..............	100	0
"CAMP" BINOCULAR, as supplied to the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, by J. H. Steward	75	0

This glass is noted for possessing extreme power, with sharp definition and good light, object glasses 2 inches diameter, in solid leather sling case.

		Rs.	a.
"TOURIST" FIELD GLASS, containing 6 powerful achromatic lenses, in solid leather sling case, by J. H. Steward		40	0
Do. do. small size, in case, by Silber and Fleming..............		40	0
THREE-POWER BINOCULAR, newly improved binocular, field, race, marine, or tourist glass, with changing eye-pieces, giving three different powers, in case, by J. H. Steward		75	0
"THE UNIVERSAL" THREE-CHANGE BINOCULAR, with changing eye-pieces, for theatre, field or marine, containing 12 lenses, in case,	19 lines .	50	0
Do. do. do. do.	21 lines...	55	0
Do. do. do. do.	24 lines...	65	0
Do. do. do. do.	26 lines...	75	0
Do. do. inferior quality	26 lines...	50	0

BAROMETERS.

	Rs.	as.
POCKET ANEROIDS, improved Watch Aneroid, with revolving altitude scale, 4,000 up and 1,000 down, reading to 10 feet, in case, by J. H. Steward..............	65	0
Do. do., HIMALAYAN or HIGH MOUNTAIN Range Watch Aneroid, with altitude scale to 20,000 feet, in German-silver, compensated for temperature, by J. H. Steward..............	100	0
HUTCHINSON'S IMPROVED SURVEYING ANEROID, compensated, in case, by Elliot	65	0

*** The watch size and altitude Aneroids abovementioned are thoroughly compensated for temperature, with all the latest improvements.

	Rs.	as.
ANEROID BAROMETER, 4 inch, with metal dial by Negretti and Zambra, in morocco case	45	0

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

WITH a view to EXTEND their TEA business and afford increased facility to consumers, MORTON and Co. and M H. MAJU and Co. beg to notify to their numerous constituents and the public in general that their respective business is now carried on JOINTLY to M. H. MAJU & CO.'S TEA EMPORIUM, No. 22, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay.

MORTON, MAJU AND CO.

GENT.'S FELT HATS,

"LIGHT, DURABLE, AND WELL FINISHED."
BLACK, DRAB, AND BEAVER BROWN,
in all the latest shapes, Rs. 7 to 12-8.
CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee.

HOAR & CO., { OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE HOTEL, } BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES, MESSRS. NORVILLE AND FARRELL.

THE GAIETY COMPANY
will give their
FIRST PERFORMANCE
ON
MONDAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1883,
* when will be presented
The Sparkling Comedietta,
RUTH'S ROMANCE,
and the popular burlesque,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

The same bill will be repeated on
TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY :
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY :
DELICATE GROUND,
AND
IXION,
Burlesque.

PRICES of ADMISSION as USUAL.
Seats may be secured at
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

GEO. NORVILLE,
Business Manager.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873.)

GENERAL AND WHOLESALE PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE DEWAN'S PICKLE,

ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence ; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the plainest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the OPEN EXCHANGES at the Colaba Cotton Green and at the Prince's Dock will only be available to the Public on presentation of Tickets obtainable at the offices of the Company, and at the Prince's Dock Exchange.

Price Rs. 10 per packet of 40 Tickets or Rs. 5 per packet of 20 Tickets.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the above Company, No. 5, Forbes-Street, Fort, to the address of the Agents, up to 4 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 4th October, 1883, for the erection of a Card Room.

No reason shall be assigned for the rejection of any tender. Plans can be seen at the Office of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy, Civil Engineer, Victoria Buildings, Fort ; and forms of tender, specification, &c., obtained from the undersigned.

By Order,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th September, 1883.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after MONDAY next, the First of October, 1883, the following ALTERATIONS of, and ADDITIONS to, the PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE will take effect upon this Railway :—

First.—The Down Passenger Train which now leaves Bombay at 5-0 p.m., will leave at 11-0 p.m., and reach Poona at 7-0 the following morning. It will leave Poona at 8-0 a m. instead of at 8-30 a.m., and arrive at Sholapur on the same day at 6-0 p.m. instead of at 5-20 p.m.

Second.—The Up Passenger Train which now leaves Sholapur at 7-0 a.m., will leave at 8-0 a.m. instead and arrive at Poona at 6-0 p.m. It will leave Poona at 11-0 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 7-0 on the following morning.

Third.—An additional Passenger Train will run between Bombay and Poona. It will leave Bombay at 8-30 p.m., and arrive at Poona at 5-45 a.m. ; leave Poona at 8-30 p.m. and arrive in Bombay at 6-0 a.m. on the following day.

Fourth.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Lanauli at 7-0 a.m. and arriving at Poona at 9-30 a.m., and the Up Mixed Train leaving Poona at 7-0 p.m. and arriving at Lanauli at 9-30 p.m., will be discontinued.

Fifth.—The Up Passenger Train from Poona at 9-a.m. will leave there at the same time, but arrive in Bombay at 4-45 p.m. instead of at 4-30 p.m., as at present, and will stop at all Stations between Poona and Bombay

Sixth.—The Down Mixed Train now leaving Sholapur at 5-50 p.m., will leave at 7-0 p.m. instead, and arrive at Raichur on the following morning at 6-30 instead of at 5-30 as at present.

Seventh.—The Up Mixed Train from Raichur will start at 7-30 p.m. instead of at 6-0 p.m., and reach Sholapur at 6-50 a.m. the following day.

Eighth.—The Up Mixed Train which now leaves Kasara at 6-30 a.m. will leave at 7-30 a.m. and arrive at Kalyan at 10-45 a.m. instead of at 9-45 a.m.

Ninth.—The Local Train Service between Bombay and Kalyan will be revised, and an additional Train will be run between Bombay and Cooria and Bombay and Kalyan.

Tenth.—The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Dhond at 11-25 a.m. will leave at 11-0 a.m., and arrive at Munmar at 9-30 p.m. instead of at 10-0 p.m. as at present.

Eleventh.—The Up Mixed Train which now leaves Munmar at 2-45 a.m., will leave at 3-0 a.m., arriving at Dhond at 1-30 p.m., instead of at 12-45 p.m. as at present.

Twelfth.—On and from Monday, the First of October next, two Trains instead of one will run over the Khamgaon State Railway, leaving Khamgaon at 8-45 a.m. and 3-45 p.m. and arriving at Jalamb at 9-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. ; leaving Jalamb at 10-15 a.m. and 5-0 p.m. and arriving at Khamgaon at 11-0 a.m. and 5-45 p.m. respectively.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Dhond and Munmar, the Bhopal and the Amraoti State Railways will continue to run as at present.

On the First October next a new Station will be opened at Matoonga, between Dadar and Sion, for Passengers, Luggage and Parcels. All the Local Trains running between Bombay and Kalyan will stop at this Station.

For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the First of October, 1883, Exhibited at Stations, and Special Notice in this Company's Guide Book.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-fourth of September, 1883.

NOTICES.

WANTED

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CONTRACTOR'S AGENT for Railway work. Apply by letter to

Messrs. REDMOND & STEPHENS, Contractors,
Southern Mahratta Railway, Gadag.

THE NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS in Bombay of the above Company, are PREPARED to issue POLICIES at CURRENT RATES.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

FOR SALE, at Poona, the property of A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Esq.

A small landau with shafts and pole, in good order.
A pair of quiet arab galloways.
A set of double harness, old.
A large roomy tonga in excellent order.
A swiss cottage tent, used, Jubbulpore, 14 by 14, in good order.

Any of the above will be delivered in Bombay.

Inquire "RIVER VIEW," Poona.

NOTICE.

SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA collection of the Southern Division Forests for the season 1883-84 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur taluka	4,000
Belgaum taluka	1,400
Total..................	5,400 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara..................	2,250
Central Division of Kanara..................	150
Southern Division of Kanara..................	1,700
Total..................	4,100 Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 8 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depôts on the roadsides in the Forests, or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta, and Honawur Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depôts in the Forests ; but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 15th October, 1883.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.

Conservator's Office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, 7th Sept., 1883.

EARLY IN OCTOBER
WILL BE
PUBLISHED IN CALCUTTA

THE INDIAN REVIEW,

CONTAINING THE
"CREAM:"
OF CURRENT LITERATURE,
EDITED BY
F. J. ROWE, M. A., & W. T. WEBB, M. A.

WHICH—in addition to a *resumé* of current events to be entitled "THE MONTH" and REVIEWS and NOTICES of WORKS published in India—will contain the CREAM or essence of all the best Reviews and Magazines, Quarterly, Monthly, and Weekly, appearing in Europe and America ; thus presenting, as far as may be possible, a MICROCOSM OF CURRENT LITERATURE, SCIENCE, FINE ART, MUSIC, NEW INVENTIONS, ASTRONOMICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and LITERARY NOTES and GOSSIP, NOTICES of NEW WORKS, FICTION, POETRY, TRAVEL, ETC., ETC.

It is believed that this REVIEW, which will be ably and carefully edited, will enable men whose pursuits occupy them too entirely to allow of much time being given to reading to keep abreast of the current literature and thought of the day, and will assist them in the selection of such books as will suit their individual tastes or wants.

"CREAM," which will be a "MONTHLY," will be printed in large type, on good paper and will contain about one hundred and fifty pages, royal octavo size, similar to the *Nineteenth Century*, *Contemporary* and *National Reviews*, and will be stitched, like them, in a stout serviceable cover.

Great care and trouble have been taken to secure able collaborateurs, and the Review will in all respects be so compiled, arranged and printed as to bear favorable comparison with the best publications of the kind, its scope and intentions being considered. Further, as containing the essence of all, it will be a publication unique in its line ; and, should the Proprietors meet with the support they confidently anticipate, they are sanguine enough to believe they will be able to make it a popular and abiding institution in India.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE.

	Rs.	a.
Rs. 20 per annum, or with mofussil postage ..	22	0
„ 11 for 6 months „ „ „ ...	12	0
Single copies, per value-payable post ...	2	4

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	Rs.	a.
Yearly ...Rs. 25, or with mofussil postage .	27	0
Half-yearly... „ 13, do do ...	14	0

To avail themselves of the benefit of the ADVANCE RATES, Subscribers must pay—

Annual ... ...Subscriptions within 2 months.
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When Stamps are forwarded sufficient extra must be sent to cover discount, and when Cheques upon Mofussil Banks are sent, they must be drawn for an amount covering the exchange.

Single copies sent post-free by value-payable post for two rupees four annas.

Intending Subscribers should send their names and address in full, with remittances made payable to

W. H. TARGETT,
"THE ASIAN" Office, 4, Waterloo-street,
Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. CLAN MURRAY, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES of PACKAGES exceeding 20 cwts. in weight, must send their boats alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO, which will otherwise be landed on the Quay at their risk and expense.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th September, 1883.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is proposed to add cotton seed, barley, groundnuts, unshelled, rice and other articles to the Bombay Tonnage Scale, and that the TESTING of the MEASUREMENT of the same in the godown of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS, at Carnac Bunder, will be commenced on TUESDAY, the 2nd October, 1883, at 3 o'clock p.m.

Masters of vessels are invited to attend.

By order of the committee,
J. GORDON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 25th September, 1883.

ELEPHANTA CAVES.

AN EXCURSION in the EMPRESS steam launch THIS DAY, at 1 p. m. (weather permitting), Rs. 5 there and back, including Luncheon, Ice, and attendance. For tickets and further information, apply to

GREEN & READ,
Owners, Empress, Apollo-bunder.

N. B.—The above launch also runs regularly to the outgoing English-mail steamer with passengers and baggage, and is available for picnic parties, moon-light trips, &c.

NOTICE.

INFORMATION has been received from the LONDON POST OFFICE that under the QUARANTINE RESTRICTIONS at present in force in Italy against vessels arriving from the Levant, letters from places east and south of Suez enclosed in linen envelopes are subjected to a detention of thirteen days off Italian ports before they are allowed to be sent on shore. The use of linen envelopes should therefore be avoided in sending letters for Europe during the continuance of the present Quarantine arrangements.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Postmaster General.

Bombay, 25th September, 1883.

NOTICE.

THE MONSOON SEASON being now over, the CUTCH DARBAR STEAM LAUNCH RUNNING from WAWANYA to KHARI ROHAR in Cutch has been WITHDRAWN to the Port of Mandvi.

MANIBHAI J.,
Dewan of Cutch.

Dewan's Office, Bhuj, 21st September, 1883.

COOPER AND COMPANY.

GOODALL'S FANCY BOXES OF STATIONERY.

	Rs.	a.
COSMOPOLITAN CABINET, 10 quires cream-laid note paper and 200 square envelopes	5	0
VENETIAN CABINET, 5 quires vellum-wove note paper and 100 envelopes	3	8
BASKERVILLE CABINET, 5 quires vellum-wove note paper and 100 envelopes	3	8
PEARL CABINET, 5 quires superfine cream-laid note paper and 100 square envelopes	2	12
STANDARD CABINET, 4 quires note paper and 96 square envelopes	1	12
MAT GRAIN BOX, 2½ quires tinted-wove note paper and 48 square envelopes	1	8
PEARL BOX, 2½ quires note paper and 50 envelopes	1	8
ALDINE BOX, 4 quires thick note paper and 80 envelopes	1	12
LINEN GRAIN BOX, 2 quires note paper and 50 square envelopes	1	8
NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, 2 quires note paper, assorted gold and silver, 48 envelopes	2	12
NEW "JAPANESQUE" BOX, 40 sheets note paper and 40 envelopes, bamboo pattern, for slighter mourning	2	12
PINFOLD INITIAL BOX, 24 sheet cream-laid "Initial" note paper and 24 envelopes, any letter	0	12
TINTED REPPED INITIAL BOX, 24 sheets repped note paper and 24 square envelopes, any letter	0	12
FINE ARTS STATIONERY BOX, 50 note paper and 50 envelopes	1	8
SUMMER & WINTER BOX, 50 note paper and 50 envelopes	1	8
XYLOSOM NEW WRITING PAPER, 5 quires note and 100 square envelopes	3	8
GRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE, 24 cards with envelopes	1	12
CREAM-WOVE PARCHMENT BANK, 5 quires letter paper and 100 oblong envelopes	4	0
CREAM-WOVE PARCHMENT BANK note paper and 100 oblong envelopes	2	0
Do. do do. ruled pencil, finest	2	8

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.'s LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES have won the highest prizes, gold medals, silver cups, and other trophies in all the great Exhibitions of the world. Latest victory. One silver medal at the Sunderland Exhibition, 1882. First order of merit and two gold medals, at Christ Church (N. Z.) International Exhibition (1882).—2, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—Ladies' Bags, Portable Desks, Star Watch-Keys, Satin Handkerchief and Money Boxes, Rifle Penknives, Camphor Lockets, Plush Albums, &c.—BARTON & Co., Bombay.

P. RATANJI, WATCHMAKER, has always in stock TOWER CLOCKS with one, two, or four dials, suitable for Mills, Factories, Hospitals and other public buildings. Prices moderate. No. 10, Forbes street, Fort, Bombay.

POONA RACES, 1883.—SETTLING DAY for LOSERS, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at Grand Stand, from 1 to 4 p.m.

MS at COLMAN'S HOTEL under fresh now available. Offers for Apollo invited.

(Parsee) for a ce. Ap-

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harness, sound. Price Rs.

ON VIEW, at Pedder-ro Bungalow lately in the occupa with one, two, valuable mahogany and English-made hous carriage, horse, to be sold on THURSDAY, the

HUNGARIAN CLARETS.—Scegzarder Rs. 12, Erlauer Rs. 15. Ofner Rs. 17 per doz. W. H. NEBEL, 30, Elphinstone Circle.

THE Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office amount to Six Millions Pounds Sterling and the Revenue exceeds £876,000 per annum.

TELEPHONE! TELEPHONE! TELEPHONE! GREAT REDUCTION in RATES. Apply to Messrs. BENN, ASHLEY & Co.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Limited.

ICES, PASTRY, COMFITS (a varied assortment), SANDWICHES, TINNED FRUITS, DRAUGHT BEER, at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

NOVELTIES in real silver ALBERT CHAINS, new designs, at Rs. 7 only. Satisfaction guaranteed.—FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

TAILORING.—Just opened out a fine assortment of new Tweeds and Angolas, Waterproof Clothing, &c. Inspection solicited. John Mahomed & Co., 16, Meadow-str.

JUST RECEIVED Atkinson's and John Gosnell's Choice TOILET SOAPS, Re. 1-8 per box of 3 large tablets. Perfumery Re. 1-4 per bottle. Badham, Pile & Co., Ld.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TO BE LET, with entry, from 1st October, the top floor of a building in Elphinstone Circle, open to the sea breeze. Dining-room, drawing-room, billiard-room, 4 bed-rooms, &c. For particulars of rent, &c., apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co.

A GENTLEMAN who has some experience of India, desires to PURCHASE a small SHARE in Tea, Coffee, or Chinchona, expects to be allowed an active share in the management, and is willing to devote his entire attention to the work. Address B. G. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

HINDUSTANI TRANSLATION of the MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL, appears in the *Urdu Instructor* in every number. The *Urdu Instructor* and the *Persian Teacher* are published monthly Rs. 10 and 3 per annum respectively. 100 Hindustani Petitions in both the characters; each with a vocabulary; for the Higher Standard Rs. 2.—G. M. MUNSHI, Bombay, S. E.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BASS'S BEER, English bottled pints Rs. 3 per doz. LIME JUICE & RUM, Admiralty proof, Rs. 5 per doz.—PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.

7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF A SHARE in the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar, by order of Hurjiwan Purshotum and on account and at the risk of Nursey Jewraz—

1 share in the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, No. 2958.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, at No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, close to the Cathedral.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the office of Messrs. Mackinlay Simpson & Co., No. 6, Elphinstone Circle (first floor)—

A quantity of blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, of which full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper, and which will be on view from to-morrow.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhugla—

Ex s. s. Knight of St. Patrick and Maud Hartman—100 tons teak scantlings of various sizes.

In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MOOGBHAT LANE, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property:—

All that piece of ground with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Moogbhat Lane, outside the Fort walls of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 152, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83, containing by admeasurement 169 square yards and six-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage of the oart, on the west by the property of Pestonjee Cowasjee Daruwalla, on the north by the passage and house of Changoo Luxumon, and on the south by the property of Wittoba Narayen.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th September, 1883.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co. Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

IT has been determined by the Directors of the above Company, that the THIRD CALL of Rs. 25 per share be made and that the same be paid at the registered Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 26th September, 1883.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on calls remaining unpaid after 26th September, 1883.

LANG MOIR & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 39, Elphinstone Circle, 30th August, 1883.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for filling up two quarry holes in the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital.

Plans and Specifications can be seen and forms of Tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed, and endorsed to be delivered at the Office of the Undersigned on or before the 28th instant.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A.M.I.C.E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 19th September, 1883.

THE NEW INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Indian Press Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on FRIDAY, the 28th Sept. at 4 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1883.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 19th September to 3rd October, 1883, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 17th September, 1883.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY—Now ready. Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in verse after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

MAP of LOWER EGYPT.—OFFICIAL MAP of the DELTA. Based on the English and French Admiralty Surveys showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPHS, &c., mounted on cloth and rollers. Price, Re. 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth Bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown, 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8, postage, 1 anna.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

garding the new CODE by W. WEDDERBURN, postage, 1 anna.

[redacted]

NOTES on NAR and other BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. anna.

ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Queen's letters patent and other documents relating to the same. Price, Rs. 3; postage, 1 anna.

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TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0	10	0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0	8	0
OWN DUTY BILL	3	1	2	0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Polo Tournament, Bombay *vs.* C. I. Horse, 4-30 p.m.
Meeting, B. B. R. A. Society, 5-15 p.m.
Band, 10th Regt. N. L. I., Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 24th:—Chindwara (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Scindia (s), Kurrachee; Lombardy (s), Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lisnacrieve (s), for Kurrachee; Geo. Skolfield, Calcutta; Oriental (s), Persian Gulf.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—The band of H. M.'s 10th Regiment N. L. I. will play the following programme at the Apollo-bunder this evening:—

Overture……Italiana in Algieri……Rossini.
Selection……Scotch Medley……Cavallini.
Valse……Patineurs……Waldteufel.
Selection……Attila……Verdi.
Valse……Dolores……Waldteufel.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this evening at 5-15.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Jemsoo Khoodaram, an Eranee Parsee shurbut-shop-keeper, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of selling spirituous liquors without a licence from the Collector of Bombay. He was fined Rs. 20.

A PICK-POCKET.—Ahmed Shumshudeen, a man of evil repute, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, of stealing a purse containing Rs. 2-14 from the pocket of Rutton Bhicka, at the Polo Ground. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE KHOTE FOOTPATH.—Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation summoned for Friday next:—"I hereby give notice that at the special meeting of the Corporation to be held on the 28th instant, it is my intention to ask the Acting Municipal Commissioner to inform the Corporation why the ten seats, the cost of which, viz., Rs. 840, was sanctioned by the Corporation on the 19th March last, have not yet been placed along the Khote footpath; and I shall then move—That the ten seats sanctioned by the Corporation to be placed along the Khote footpath be so placed without any further delay."

A CORRECTION.—Mr. Gungaram B. Rell, pleader of the High Court, writes us:—"My attention has been drawn to a para. which appears in the Bombay column of your issue of Saturday last, stating that Mr. Narayen Anandrao, a clerk in the Accountant-General's office, 'was convicted and fined Rs. 5, and the other was discharged with a warning,' I, as one of the pleaders for the accused in the case, have been asked to inform you that this is a mistake, inasmuch as Mr. Narayen Anandrao was discharged, and it was the other person you speak of that was fined. I hope you will kindly correct this mistake in your to-morrow's issue, so that the parties concerned may not be prejudiced by it."

A DISHONEST CUSTOMS PEON.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Janardhun Bapoojee, a Customs peon, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 245, being the total amount of thirteen bills which he had collected from the owners and agents of several ships during the month of August and a portion of the month of September, for overwork done by the preventive officers of H. M.'s Customs. Mr. George Ainsworth, Inspector of Customs, Preventive Department, was examined for the prosecution in respect of the bills which he entrusted to the accused for collection. The case was then adjourned for further hearing to the 29th instant, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

EDUCATION IN POONA.—His Highness Jayasingrao Abba Sahib Kaghulkur, Regent of Kolhapore, has sent a donation of Rs. 500 on behalf of the new English School in Poona.—*Poona Observer.*

THE DEFALCATIONS IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

AT the Fort Police Court, yesterday, the case in which Hormusjee Byramjee Rana, the late head shroff of the Bank of Bombay, is charged with theft and criminal breach of trust, in respect of about Rs. 46,000, was called on for hearing before Mr. Cooper. As Mr. Brown (Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown), who appeared for the prosecution was about to proceed with the case, the accused told the magistrate that he was very ill and unable to sit out the hearing. His worship, remarking that the accused was trembling a good deal, postponed the case till Monday next. The magistrate incidentally observed that he did not think he would dispose of the case himself.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s. s. Italia, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock this evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE ASSISTANT POLITICAL AGENT AT CUTCH.

We find that Prince Kalubha, the younger brother of His Highness the Rao of Cutch has joined the Rajkumar College. This is a step in the right direction, and all we now trust is that the arrangement will bring about the curtailment of the costly machinery at present maintained in Cutch for special educational purposes. An English Officer with the rank and title of Assistant Political Agent of Cutch, has been maintained at a cost of several thousands of rupees, annually to the State for the purpose of superintending the education of His Highness the Rao. This education, it now appears, His Highness has completed and the help of the officer is, we are told, no longer needed by His Highness, the greater part of whose time at present is devoted to initiation in the administrative affairs of the State, and since the brother of the Rao has now gone to Rajkote, the educational duties of the Assistant Political Agent have in fact ceased to exist. Nor can it be said that the work in the Agency at Bhuj is of such a heavy character as to it necessary for the Political Agent to have the help of an Assistant. We cannot suppose therefore that for the sake of patronage the Bombay Government will think fit to maintain an officer in Cutch a day longer than necessary. The revenues of Cutch, we are told, cannot afford to put up with this burden for any length of time. The office of the Assistant Political Agent was created some years back after the death of the late Rao, for a specific temporary purpose, namely the education of His Highness the Rao. That object having been attained, let us hope that Sir James Fergusson, who has the interest of Cutch at heart will see fit to disburden the State, of this costly office and save the revenues from being expended in the maintenance of the luxury of an Assistant Political Agent—*Indu Prakash.*

THE PROPOSED NEW MUNICIPAL HALL.

THERE is a native saying that the carpet must be adapted to the feet of the visitors. It is ridiculous to waste a large sum of money on a handsome building when the same amount is wanted to cleanse the town of impurities. We are of opinion that the Municipality should not undertake this heavy expenditure unless the treasury shows a healthy balance. It is easy to say that the new building will cost 2½ lacs, but we have the instance of the new police station fresh before our minds.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

STUPID NATIVE POLICEMEN.

A correspondent of the *Jam-i-Jamshed* complains that whenever a mill employé meets with an accident a number of policemen always come up on the spot and prevent the injured man from being taken to the hospital instantly. They insist on his being taken to the Inspector's house, and if the European police officer happens to be out the poor sufferer is detained there until the officer's return.

CRICKET AT NEEMUCH.

DETACHMENT 1ST WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. *vs.* B-2 ROYAL ARTILLERY.

THE above match was played on September 18, and resulted in a victory for the Detachment in one innings and 55 runs. Score:—

B-2 ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr. Tawney, b. Holstein	0	c. Subte. b. Clarke	4
Gunr. Butt, c. Clarke, b. Holstein	12	st. Smith, b. Edwards	7
Driver Edwards, c. Clarke, b. Edwards	2	c. Clarke, b. Graydon	0
Qr.-Mr. Sgt. Corder, b. Holstein	1	st. Smith, b. Clarke	3
Sergt. Fraser, c. Clarke, b. Holstein	0	b. Clarke	20
Capt. Cunliffe, c. and b. Coles	10	not out	0
Bomr. Crowe, b. Holstein	0	c. Subte. b. Holstein	5
Bayley, c. Coles, b. Holstein	8	c. Graydon, b. Holstein	1
Gunr. Shoering, c. White, b. Holstein	0	b. Graydon	8
Major Maclean, not out	0	c. Preece, b. Graydon,	1
Gunr. Bradley, b. Coles	0	b. Clarke	2
Byes 2, l. byes 1, wides 3	6	Byes 3, l. byes 1	4
Total	39	Total	55

DETACHMENT 1ST WORCESTERSHIRE REGIMENT.

Capt. W. S. Clarke, b. Crowe	85
Col. Sergt. Coles, run out	9
Pte. Holstein, b. Crowe	4
Mr. Smith, run out	3
Sergt. Preece, b. Crowe	3
Col. Sergt. Money, b. Crowe	0
Mr. Edwards, b. Crowe	0
Pte. Bennett, c. Shoering b. Corder	18
Sergt. Graydon, b. Crowe	12
Col. Sergt. White, b. Crowe	0
Pte. Stacey, not out	3
Byes 4, l. byes 2, wides 6	12
Total	149

MARRIED *vs.* SINGLE.

This match was played on September 20, and resulted in a victory for the Batchelors on the 1st innings by 73 runs. Score:—

SINGLE.

Mr. Tawney, B-2 R.A., b. Coles	32
Mr. Edwards, 1st Worc. Regt., b. Coles	15
Mr. Farmer, R.A., b. Money	29
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Corder, B-2 R.A., b. Clarke	6
Capt. Cunliffe, B-2 R.A., b. Coles	2
Mr. Kenny, 1st Bom. Lancers, b. Coles	5
Mr. Smith, 1st Worc. Regt., b. Clarke	31
Col. Watts, 17th N. I., b. Coles	0
Dr. Bull, 17th N. I., b. Clarke	8
Mr. Benson, B-2 R.A., b. Clarke	0
Dr. Lyons, 1st Bom. Lancers, not out	4
Byes 4, l. byes 6, wides 19	29
Total	161

MARRIED.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Cpt. W. S. Clarke, b. Edwards	0	c. Corder, b. Tawney	26
Mr. Lincoln, b. Corder	12	c. Watts, b. Tawney	13
Colr.-Sergt. Coles, b. Edwards	0	b. Tawney	7
Mr. Cromartie, b. Corder	11	b. Edwards	1
Col. Nuttall, b. Smith	20	not out	9
Capt. Reilly, c. Kenny, b. Corder	0		
Colr.-Sergt. Money, b. Smith	4		
Capt. Martelli, c. Cunliffe, b. Corder	22		
Major Maclean, run out	0		
Colr.-Sergt. White, not out	4	b. Tawney	3
Bomr. Monks, b. Smith	6		
Wides	6	Byes 2, l. byes 2, wides 3	7
Total	88	Total	68

RAJPUTANA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

November 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. Second entries close on October 1. For prospectus apply to Honorary Secretary, Nasirabad.

THE WRECK OF THE S. S. KNIGHT OF THE BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the Resolution of Government alluded to in your issue of to-day, severely condemning the judgment of the Marine Court which inquired into this wreck, the question arises as to whether or not Government, or rather some Secretary or Under-Secretary to Government, are justified in taking the extreme course of censuring the court on a subject of which the framer or framers of the Resolution can know but little. In the first place, I would point out that Government have no right whatever, under the Act, to vary any sentence or censure passed by the Marine Court on the holder of a certificate from the Board of Trade. In such cases the Board of Trade at home act as the Court of Appeal. The local Government appear to have certain powers under the Act over holders of certificates issued in India. This power the Bombay Government lately exercised in the inquiry as to the Arrow and Nagotna collision, in which case the sentence of the Court was varied. Emboldened by their success in this case, and finding that no violent outcry of public opinion descended on their heads, the Government now unjustly rush in to censure gentlemen who have properly carried out the duties assigned to them. If an appeal lay from the judgment of the Court to the local Government in this case, Government would then probably have heard both sides and have been in a better position to pass any reflection on the Court. Surely it goes without saying that the Court, composed as it is of one barrister and two captains of vessels, who have heard the witnesses face to face, is much more competent to form a correct judgment than Government or any number of Government officers, who have done nothing else than read through the papers.

Perhaps I may be permitted to allude to the facts, as some are of opinion that from the evidence recorded the Court censured where censure was not due. It was conclusively proved that at noon on the day previous to the collision the captain, first officer, and second officer had separately worked out the position of the ship, and that their calculations had agreed. From the position thus taken the captain had steered so as to pass about 17 miles from the nearest danger and some 50 miles from the coast line. It was also proved that on the night of the collision it was moonlight until within an hour of daylight, and that the captain did not go to bed, but sat up in the chart-room. Surely the most prudent captain could not have done more.

The captain attributed the accident to a fault of his chronometers, and the Court was so convinced the captain and second officer had spoken the truth as to the position of the ship at noon, that the captain's solicitor was stopped from addressing the Court on that subject. The Court appeared to be convinced that the cause of the accident was due to a fault in the chronometers, for which of course the captain could not be blamed. The best evidence that the course taken was not a dangerous one is that the same course is always taken by other vessels, and that a steamer sailed a course nearer the danger on the next day, and saw the wreck which led to the saving of the crew. The Court blamed the captain for not stopping his engines directly the land, which appeared to be some five or seven miles off, was seen, instead of shaping his course further away from the land. The ship struck on a very small rock some five minutes after land was first sighted, and if the captain had stopped his engines and verified his position, instead of changing his course and proceeding further away from the land whilst a bearing was being taken, it is just possible the ship would have been saved owing to the smallness of the rock. It is very easy to be wise after the accident, but one can well conceive that ninety-nine captains out of one hundred would have steered away from land instead of stopping. There was great loss of life no doubt, but this (with the exception of the first officer and one or two others who nobly perished to save the rest) was due to the cowardice of the crew, who refused to go into the boats.

I think I may safely say that the First Presidency Magistrate is a gentleman who always evinces considerable knowledge in nautical matters brought before him, and is one who has the happy knack of settling disputes between captains and their crews to the satisfaction of both parties. In addition to this, he has the confidence of the public, and is eminently the right man in the right place.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 25. NEMO.

EDUCATION FOR JUVENILE MILL HANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send you a copy of the letter we have addressed to all the millowners in Bombay on the subject of education to mill hands through the agency of the night schools established by the Theistic Association. We shall be obliged if you will kindly notice the letter in your paper with any remark you may have to offer.—I am, &c.,

LUXIMON GUNESH MOONJ.
Hony. Secy., Prathana Samaj Mandir.

DEAR SIRS,—You are probably aware that the Theistic Association of Bombay have established night schools in several convenient localities in the town for the education of the labouring and artizan classes, whose lowly condition, want of means, and the necessity of employment during the day, do not permit them to obtain it in the usual course and whose leisure hours are otherwise likely to be injuriously spent.

There are at present four such schools, viz., 1 in Girgaum, 1 at Gamdevi, 1 at Chirabazar, and 1 at Dongri.

These schools are attended, among others, by many factory boys who derive much benefit from them, as they are taught to read and write their own vernacular and to cast easy accounts and thus utilize their time in the evening to one of the best of purposes. These boys, owing to the difficult circumstances of their parents, are obliged to take up their occupation in the mills at a very tender age, and consequently their intellects remain uncultivated. The Night Schools without interfering with their occupation provide easy means for the cultivation of their mind and the conductors of the schools have invariably observed that the mode of imparting elementary knowledge adopted by the schools has found favour with the factory hands, who, instead of idling away and mis-spending their time at night, willingly and readily avail themselves of the advantages offered by the schools.

The expenses of maintaining these schools are defrayed by means of monthly contributions partly from the members of the Theistic Association and partly by monthly subscription and donations from benevolent gentlemen appreciating the efforts of the Association and sympathising with the object.

The progress hitherto made by the existing schools shows that they have proved a great boon to the poor people availing themselves of the instruction given in them and the persons attending the schools take great interest in their studies. It may be added that the education of the mill hands benefits not only the receivers of it, but is also calculated to be of much indirect service to the mills employing those hands, because skilful and intelligent labourers must always be more economical and easy of management than the ignorant. It may further be mentioned that in the schools along with secular, moral instruction is also given and the boys attending them cannot but turn out to be far more honest and sober than those who do not come under such humanising influences and live a life of dissipation or extravagance and indebtedness. This result of the education imparted in the Night Schools therefore cannot but prove beneficial to the employers of those who attend them.

Seeing the satisfactory result of the institution of Night Schools already established, the Association are now desirous of opening some more schools, particularly in localities where mills are situated and mill hands reside in large numbers, in order that the latter may not have to walk long distances, and thus save time and trouble in attending the schools in their neighbourhood. But this extension of the operation of the Association will necessarily require funds and adequate encouragement from the public, and particularly from the owners of the mills, and it is earnestly hoped that this support and encouragement will be freely given by the proprietors of the several mills in Bombay.

The new schools which the Association propose to start will be under the supervision of the Committee of the Association, which being composed of persons, most or all of whom are probably known to you and who are working disinterestedly for no personal gain, will be a guarantee that the schools will be managed as efficiently, economically, and successfully as their other schools have hitherto been.

In conclusion therefore we beg to express our hope that the endeavours of the Association for the advancement of the ignorant and poor classes of their community will meet with your approval, and to solicit that you will be good enough to give a monthly contribution towards the furtherance of the object mentioned above in proportion to the magnitude of your mill and to the number of hands employed in it who are likely to attend the schools proposed to be established. We shall thank you to let us know what will be the amount which you will contribute.

(Signed by the Committee.)

THE BOMBAY CATHOLIC DEBATING SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In answer to "G.'s" query in your issue of to-day, I am in a position to say that the meetings of the abovenamed society were discontinued, partly on account of its excessive demands on its president's very limited leisure time, and partly, or rather principally, on account of the abuse which several auditors made of the unlimited freedom, granted to all comers, to get up and to speak. Persons who possessed not even the elements of philosophical education thought themselves justified to occupy the time of the meetings with questions and remarks calculated to hinder all intellectual discussion and progress. The Rt. Rev. Bishop is quite willing, and even desirous, to resume the lectures and discussions, provided the society is restricted to gentlemen qualified to appreciate and to discuss the lofty subjects to be treated of in their meetings. Should even only a dozen gentlemen representing the various philosophical and religious thoughts of India send in their names to him, he will convoke them for framing some rules for the protection of their discussions.

Sept. 25. L.

CRUELTY TO HORSES AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Bandora can now boast of having for the use of residents and visitors an abundant supply of vehicles of sorts, with horses, the castaways of even Bombay stables, wounded, scarred, wornout, tottering things, a most disreputable herd of ghariwallahs; and this in the midst of a numerous, thriving, and most respectable community. I have during the last four years been in the habit of visiting Bandora, always with a friend or two, and we have on almost every occasion detected cases of cruelty. But such has been the apathy on the part of residents whose sympathy we have endeavoured to enlist on behalf of the poor animals, that we have not been able to interfere beyond unharnessing horses and seeing them taken back to their stables. Only in one or two instances did we go further than this. In August, 1881, I think it was, I wrote to the local Municipality and stated that at the approaching festival the usual cruelty would be vastly multiplied unless notices were posted about cautioning employers and drivers. My friends and myself went on the Sunday in the festival, and we discovered many bad cases. Two of the horses we caused to be taken from the vehicles; and giving them over to the charge of sepoys (police), had them sent to a member of the Municipality.

On the 9th instant we were waiting under the shed at the back of the station, and within ten minutes two painful cases turned up, and both of them I handed over to a native inspector, who doubted his having authority to interfere. I insisted, however, on his doing so even on my responsibility. One horse was sent off to the resident local inspector, and his instructions were asked for. The other horse was retained at the station. I gave my card, and wished to be sent for whenever my evidence should be wanted. I have heard nothing more of the matter.

Yesterday again we were there, and we went a little way out in a shigram on the Andheri-road. The horse showed signs of fatigue before going a mile, and on questioning the driver we heard that the animal had been working from early morning without being allowed any rest. This is a mere outline of the state of things at Bandora; and as the remedy appears beyond the powers of Bandora people, I suggest that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should appoint half a dozen of us honorary officers invested with the authority and power of paid officers. By this means the place would be cleared of this blemish in a month.—I am, &c.,

JOSEPH HAYWARD.

BENGAL.

THE LIGHTING OF THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—With a view of judging of the quantity of lights that will be required, on experiment lighting with Electric arc lights was made on the 21st instant by the Indian Electric Light Co., in the presence of the Engineer to Government a number of officials of the Exhibition and the elite of native socity. The lighting was very satisfactory and all that could be desired.

FALL OF DUST AT SEA.—"M." writes to the *Englishman*:—

SIR.—In the newspapers of the 12th instant, as also the *Exchange Gazette* of that day, some interesting information was given from the log of the ship British Empire on its arrival at this port in terms following:—"From the afternoon of the 29th to the end of the 30th August, when in from Lat. 2-37 S., Long 79-52 E., with light wind varying from S. E. to S. W., sultry weather and sun nearly obscured by pale yellowish haze, experienced a considerable fall of light dust of the colour of Portland Cement. I have been indulging a hope that some scientific person will help to throw light on this phenomenon. Can the dust be from a drift of matter thrown up into the atmosphere in the recent frightful volcanic eruptions in Java or is it a precipitate of meteoric matter which may have gravitated to the Earth in its orbital revolution, possibly wide cast in space by the late comet, and drawn in from the proximate line of its tract? If the commander of this vessel, or any other voyager who may have noticed the same phenomenon, has gathered some of the dust he would promote the cause of science by sending a specimen to the Government analyst, or other competent gentleman like Father Lafont, for examination, and meanwhile any additional information from the ship's officers would doubtless be of value. I ask you to be so good as to insert this in your journal, to incite further inquiry."

A DARING THEFT.—At the Calcutta police court, on Saturday, two old offenders, a goldsmith and another, his accomplice, were charged at the instance of an old woman, before the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, with a daring theft. The facts of the case are briefly these: the complainant, who had given some silver to the first defendant to make into ornaments for her daughter, called on him for the same, but before she could ask the accused, he, seeing on her a pair of gold earrings, said that they did not suit her, and if she would give him the same, he would convert it into a fine gold chain for her. She did not consent to this, but demanded the jewels which she had given him to make. The first defendant paid no attention to the demand, but changed the conversation and asked her if she would like to serve a Raja where she would receive handsome wages, food and clothing. To this prosecutrix replied that she could not accept the place without her daughter's consent. Both the defendants, said, "Well, all right; we will go with you to get your daughter's consent, and will then take you down to the Raja's place." The complainant, having obtained her daughter's consent, the two men went with the old woman to a great distance near a jungle, and knocking her down, snatched away the gold earrings, leaving her there. The prisoners were remanded.—*Statesman.*

MADRAS.

FAILING TO PASS AN EXAMINATION.—On the recommendation of the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief submitted for the orders of Government the case of second-class Apothecary G. W. Phillips. Dr. Cornish states that his name should be removed from the effective establishment of the subordinate medical service on account of his failure to pass, on three occasions, the examination for promotion to the next grade. Surgeon General Madden was also of opinion that his services should be dispensed with. The Government, however, in disposing of the case, observe that Apothecary Phillips has been in the service since July 1854, has excellent testimonials, and the reports on him by his superior officers are without exception very good. He is further reported to be professionally qualified for his present grade. Under these circumstances Government permitted him to remain in the service in his present grade until he shall be entitled to pension in the ordinary course.—*Madras Mail.*

PUBLICITY OF GOVERNMENT PAPERS.—The Chamber of Commerce recently addressed Government, suggesting that the time had come when the proceedings of Government in all public matters which do not affect the public safety should be placed at the disposal of the Press, and that proceedings on subjects such as Railways and Canals, including all reports as to their management, should be placed at the service of the Chamber; for, while the reports of the departmental officers have their value, the Chamber, as representing the non-official public—the public that support these undertakings—might make such suggestions as would tend to a more profitable working. Looking also to the desire expressed by the Government of India, that the construction of future railways should be left to private enterprise, the necessity for publicity, the Chamber considered, was largely increased. They therefore requested a re-perusal of the papers placed lately at the disposal of the Press to demonstrate the comparative valuelessness of what is made public. The Chamber have been informed, in reply, that the Government have noted their request, and that, as far as it may be possible to do so, they will be prepared to meet the wishes of the Chamber of Commerce as to giving publicity to a certain class of Government papers, as advocated by them.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAUB, AND OUDH.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPERITY.—In the North-West Provinces and Rajputana, the outward sign of a cultivator's prosperity is a necklace of coral beads; the millionaire alternating coral and gold. The import of coral into India may thus be taken as a fairly accurate test of the condition of these particular Provinces; and it is gratifying to learn that, within the past five years, the imports have been almost doubled. There is always a brisk demand for a good quality of coral, in Calcutta; and stocks never remain long on the importer's hands.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

A PETITION.—A correspondent informs us that a meeting of native gentlemen was held at Moradabad on the 16th instant with the object of setting on foot a petition to the Viceroy to grant an extension of service to Mr. C. P. Carmichael, Senior Member of the board of Revenue in these Provinces. The meeting also resolved upon the institution of a memorial in honour of Mr. Carmichael, which will probably take the form of some educational endowment. The Hon'ble Rajah Shiva Prashad was in the chair, and letters were received from the Maharajah of Benares and the Nawab of Rampore sympathising with the purpose of the meeting.—*Pioneer.*

EAU DE SUEZ.

IN THIS AGE of scientific discovery, when every thing is done to make life as easy and pleasant as possible, when the use of anæsthetics to alleviate pain has been carried to an extent undreamed of by our ancestors, it is surely time a remedy should be found for one of the most crying evils our civilization is subject to—namely, the decay of the teeth, and consequent ill-health of the whole body. M. Suez is the happy discoverer of this much desired boon; his Eau de Suez seems to realize the fables of the bottled genii in the "Arabian Nights," so magical and mighty are its powers. It is sold in three different preparations, distinguished by a yellow, green, and red thread, and M. Suez recommends all those persons suffering from acute toothache to use the yellow thread, which will instantly stop the most violent pain. Those who suffer from periodical attacks of toothache, decayed teeth, sensitive gums, or other diseases of the mouth, should use the green thread daily, mixing ten or twelve drops in half a tumbler of water, and washing the mouth night and morning; they will thus preserve their teeth white and sound, keep the gums in healthy condition, the breath sweet, and, in fact, set disease and decay at defiance. The red thread is intended for children, and those fortunate persons who possess sound teeth and healthy gums, and will prevent their even becoming painful or diseased. The Eau de Suez is perfectly harmless. M. Suez considers that his discovery will in a few years put an end to false teeth, extraction, and all the tortures dentists inflict on their unhappy victims; not that we wish to cast a slur upon an honourable and hardworking profession, but simply to point out the unnecessary pain humanity is made to suffer from a mistaken view of the true treatment of the mouth and teeth. M. Suez also recommends the use of his Orange Tooth Paste for whitening and cleansing the teeth, and a particular kind of soft tooth-brush (made from the finest badger-hair), instead of the usual hard kind, which he terms a "criminal instrument," inasmuch as it weakens and finally destroys the gums, thus leaving the teeth exposed, and imparting an offensive smell to the breath. Of course the marvellous properties of Eau de Suez—Vaccine for the Mouth, as it has justly been called—will not at once be appreciated; people are so fond of saying about anything new, as Agassiz phrased it, "First, that it is not true; secondly, that it is against religion; thirdly, that everybody knew it!" But M. Suez's grand discovery has already met with great success, as its immense sale, and the articles descanting on its merits which have appeared in the *Figaro*, *Vie Parisienne*, and other papers, testify. So great is the popularity and success of M. Suez's preparations in France and England that several imitations have been made; it is advisable, therefore, to see when purchasing that each label bears the name of Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford-street, London.

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ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 7TH SEPTEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, Captain W. D. Mudie, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning at 11 a.m., with the European mail of the 7th September. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Venice.

Mr. F. B. Goodwin.
Dr. C. Joynt.
Mrs. Byng.
Major and Mrs. Robertson.
Miss Mitchell.

From Brindisi.

Mr. A. Guggenheim.
Mr. B. Lang.
Mr. G. Mack.
Mrs. Grant.
Mr. Sulivan.
Mr. Butterfass.
Mr. Pile.
Mr. Ponsonby.
Mr. Mackenzie.
Mr. Erskine.
Col. Jopp.
Surg.-Major Grant.
Mr. Costobadie.
Major and Mrs. Boughey.
Mr. R. J. Woods.
Mr. J. M. Gregor.

From London.

Mr. and Mrs. Chope.
Mr. Seymour.
Major & Mrs. McCausland.
Capt. F. L. Fixott.
Mr. F. W. Latimer.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(From 1st to 7th September inclusive.)

The Queen conferred the Order of the Garter on Prince Albert Victor of Wales at Balmoral on Tuesday.

The Queen has subscribed £200 to the fund opened by the Lord Mayor for the relief of the distress occasioned by the cholera in Egypt.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children left Buckingham Palace on Tuesday for Berlin on a visit to the Crown Princess of Germany.

The Marquis Tseng, Chinese Ambassador, left London for Paris on Wednesday.

Mr. Gladstone remains at Hawarden.

The polling in Rutlandshire resulted in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. J. W. Lowther, by an overwhelming majority over Mr. Handley, the Liberal candidate.

Lord Derby presided last night at the annual dinner of the North Lancashire Agricultural Society, held at Liverpool, and spoke hopefully on the prospects of British agriculture.

At the Cutlers' Feast, Sheffield, last night, Lord Hartington responded to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," and referred to the labours of the late session.

A requisition is in course of signature inviting Mr. Herbert Gladstone to become a candidate for Mayo at the next election.

The Admiralty have ordered Her Majesty's ships Champion, Magpie, and Flying Fish, now in the Eastern Seas, to proceed to the Straits of Sunda for the purpose of surveying and reporting the changes made in the navigation by the earthquake of August 29.

Appointments have been made to 12 professorships in the new Welsh College which is to be opened at Cardiff next month.

A memorial bust of the novelist Fielding was publicly unveiled in the Shire-hall, Taunton, by Mr. Russell Lowell, the American Minister, on Tuesday.

A gale of extreme violence raged during the greater part of Saturday and Sunday on the western and southern coasts of England and Ireland, causing serious damage both on land and sea. On Monday there was an unusually low tide in the Thames, which for a time stopped the navigation.

The barque G. J. Jones, from Charlestown, was wrecked near Penzance on Saturday night, and two only of the crew of 13 were saved. A Norweigian barque was driven ashore under Plymouth Hoe, but the crew were saved. The Morecambe steamer Iris was wrecked at the entrance of Lough Foyle, and one man was drowned.

A proposal to exhume the remains of Shakespeare has drawn forth many indignant protests from all parts of the kingdom, and the Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon have resolved unanimously to resist the suggested act of desecration.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has removed from the office of Collector-General of Rates, Mr. John Byrne, who was charged with ante-dating receipts for rent in order to enable tenants to claim the benefit of the Arrears Act.

One man has died and others are suffering from the effects of poison, suspected to have been wilfully mixed with beer supplied to them. The men were harvesting for a boycotted landlord at Rossgarland, Wexford.

A police-constable, who discovered two men engaged in robbing a house at Catford Bridge on Saturday night, was attacked by them with a crowbar and was much injured. The thieves effected their escape.

The nine Irishmen who were apprehended at Glasgow in connexion with the late dynamite conspiracy were on Tuesday brought before the Sheriff, who committed them to prison for further examination.

The Glasgow Presbytery of the Scotch Established Church has refused by 27 votes to 8 to petition for a mitigation of the sent[illegible] passed on the Strome Ferry rioters.

Obituary.—Co[illegible] F. A. Colman, late 8th King's Regiment ; the [illegible] Jas. Cockburn ; Lieut.-Col. W. Langford, M[illegible] Ret. ; Admiral R. Patton, R. N. ; Dr. H. J. [illegible]bond, late Professor, Camb. Univ. ; Viscountess Holmesdale, Lady Dormer, Lady Nugent.

A conflict between France and China appears to be becoming more and more imminent. Fifteen thousand Chinese troops are reported to have crossed the Tonquin frontier at Mongkai, bound for Haiphong, and the Foochow squadron is loading at Shanghai with troops, ammunition, and torpedoes. The Whampoa Forts, near Canton, are being repaired, and other preparations, defensive and offensive, are in rapid progress.

At a Cabinet Council held on Tuesday the French Government decided to send out considerable reinforcements to Tonquin, and it is alleged that Admiral Meyer has been instructed to make a naval demonstration in the direction of Canton. On the other hand, the return of Marquis Tseng to Paris, at the friendly suggestion, it is said, of Lord Granville, is regarded as still encouraging the hope of a peaceful solution.

The funeral of the Comte de Chambord took place at Göritz on Monday, and was attended by many Legitimists. The Orleanist Princes were not present at the ceremony, owing to the Comtesse de Chambord having insisted that the nearest blood relations should take the place of chief mourners. Prince Thurn and Taxis represented the Emperor of Austria.

Two groups of Royalists at Göritz affirmed their resolute adherence to the principle of hereditary and traditional monarchy, and recognized in the Comte de Paris the head of the House of France.

The *North German Gazette*, in a third semi-official article on the relations between France and Germany, says that Germany has no desire to break the peace, but is firmly resolved to maintain the Treaty of Frankfort, which French sensitiveness, it alleges seems prone to regard as only provisional. This article has produced a very unfavourable impression in Paris.

The extraordinary session of the German Parliament was closed on Saturday, the only business submitted to it being the Spanish Commercial Treaty, and the International Fishery Convention.

Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Premier, had another interview with Prince Bismarck at Salzburg last Friday. Prince Bismarck arrived at Gastein on Saturday.

At Madrid a Royal decree has been published removing the suspension of constitutional guarantees which had been proclaimed on the occasion of the recent military revolts.

The King of Spain arrived in Paris yesterday and was received by General Pittié on behalf of President Grévy.

The disturbances in Croatia still continuing, Count Pejacsevitch has been relieved from the post of Ban, and General Ramberg has been sent to govern the province as Royal Commissioner. The insurgents, having repulsed the troops at one or two places, reinforcements are now advancing against them.

Cetywayo is reported to be still in the Reserve Territory at the head of a strong force, and maintains a defiant attitude towards the British Resident.

Violent storms have swept over the coast of Newfoundland, causing great damage to shipping and much loss of life.

The loss of life by the recent volcanic eruptions in Java and the neighbouring islands is now estimated at nearly 100,000. The Dutch Government is organizing measures of relief for the suffering survivors.

Lord Coleridge arrived in Portland, Maine, on Saturday evening, as the guest of the Cumberland County Bar, and a reception was held in his honour.

Quarantine has been abolished at Port Said, and the traffic through the Suez Canal now proceeds as it did before the cholera broke out. The mortality from the epidemic in Egypt has rapidly diminished, and the British troops are now returning to Cairo.

The situation of affairs in Madagascar remains unchanged.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H L Le Page, Ben Uncov.
Capt T C H Goldney, Ben SC
Mr. G D Wybrow, Mad Uncov.
Lieut T J W Prendergast, Bo R E.
Hon Lieut E T Fox, Bo Sap and Miners.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Maj A D Campbell, B S C, 2 mo.
Capt A S McRae, BSC, 4 mo.
Surj-Maj R G Mathew, Ben MS, 1 mo.
Surg A E R Stephens, Ben MS, 3 mo.
Mr G Oppert, Mad Uncov 1 mo.
Col T Weldon, MSC, 4 mo.
Capt V L Mathias, MCS, 3 mo.
Col J Mullins, Mad R E, 1 mo.
Mr J D Fergusson, Bo Uncov, 12 mo.
Brig-Surg H Cook, Bo M S, 6 mo.
Condr J Fox, Bo Ord, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J Whitmore, BCS.
Mr H J F Kean, BCS.
Mr G C Sconce, B Uncov.
Mr W Connan, B Uncov.
Mr J Burke, B Uncov.
Mr J W B Duthy, B Uncov.
Mr R C Laughlin, B Uncov.
Col G J Pasley, BSC.
Maj F H Maitland, BSC.
Capt D A A Macpherson, BSC
Capt A Evans Gordon, BSC.
Lieut A F Cotton, BSC.
Capt M Martin, B R Eng.
Capt A C Bruce, B R Eng.
Surg-Maj O T Duke, BMS.
Surg E Bovill, BMS.
Mr T H Hamnett, MCS.
Maj H C Hamilton, M Inf.
Mr F B Maclaran, Bo C S.
Mr A Dalzel, Bo C S.
Mr S Cooke, Bo Uncov.
Sub-Cond J M Phelan, Bo Com.
Sub-Cond J Mooney, PWD.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the tasted, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the word. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company Limited 33, Farringdon-Road, London.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. SHAW.

The Rev. Mr. Shaw arrived in Mauritius *en route* to England in the mail steamer Taymouth Castle early this month. The following particulars of his arrest and detention on board a French man-of-war are published in the *Merchants' and Planters' Gazette*, having been communicated by himself in the course of an interview by a reporter :—

Mr. George A. Shaw was considered as one of the most successful agents of the London Missionary Society, and one, too, who has accomplished a large amount of good work in Madagascar during the last fifty or sixty years. He was the first missionary appointed to Tamatave. He has been in charge of the mission for little more than two yeers, and the natives of the locality owe much to him as an educationist and a preacher. Previously to his appointment to Tamatave, he had spent several years as a missionary in the interior of the Island and enjoyed the esteem and consideration of every body who knew him. On the 16th June last, a detachment of French soldiers called at his place and the officer in command told him that he had received orders from his superior to arrest and convey him to the Tamatave Fort whither Mr. Shaw was taken immediately. He was thereupon informed that he would be kept under arrest till his servants arrived at the Fort, as they appeared by their names to be Hovas. Mr. Shaw denied the fact and stated that they were Betsileo. He was then placed in a tent under a guard of five armed soldiers and informed that if he endeavoured to escape, he would be fired upon. For breakfast, he received a piece of bread and meat, but no utensils were given to him. Although his servants came to the Fort a few hours afterwards, he was in the evening of the same day placed in the centre of a squad of soldiers and marched through the town to the landing-place and sent on board the French man-of-war Nievre with his servant and three other Europeans. These latter were released the following day. His treatment on board this vessel appears to have been very bad. Mr. Shaw stated "that he was fed with the sailors' rations and served in a bucket without knife or fork, etc." He was shortly afterwards seized with a serious attack of fever. While still suffering from this, the steamer Taymouth Castle came into Tamatave, having on board a good number of passengers, among whom was Mrs. Shaw, the wife of the reverend gentleman. On being informed of this happy circumstance, Mr. Shaw asked as a favor that his wife, whom he had not seen for nearly two years, must be allowed to come and see him for a few minutes on board the French vessel. That request was bluntly refused, nor was Mr. Shaw allowed even to go on deck to wave to his wife as she passed on a boat alongside the Nievre, while on her way to go and ask permission of the Admiral Pierre to have a few minutes' talk with her husband. Eventually the steamer Taymouth Castle left for Mauritius without Mr. Shaw having had the opportunity of speaking to his wife. Mr. Shaw obtained, after his illness, a little amelioration in his diet, through the good offices of the doctor of the Nievre, and appeared also to have been better treated than at the beginning of his confinement. Fifteen days after his arrest, Mr. Shaw was examined for the first time, and made aware of the charge brought against him. He stood accused of having tried to poison French soldiers by placing poisoned claret in the vicinity of his house. He was fortunate enough to prove by witnesses that the bottles of wine had been scattered about by thieves. Mr. Shaw had no difficulty in demonstrating this fact as on the same night the wine was dispersed, he was not in his house, but at a place one mile off, where he was keeping watch with his servants and other people. Hence, it was impossible he could have placed the bottles in his garden. He, further, indignantly denied that any wine was poisoned. After this examination, Mr. Shaw was transferred on board the flagship the Flore, and his confinement was made still more severe. The reverend gentleman was put in a small cabin on the third deck, the door of which was to be kept closed, an armed sentry being placed outside day and night. The prisoner was not allowed to leave the cabin, except for one hour a day, nor permitted to speak to any one. He was only allowed to take a short promenade from the galley to the gangway, but not beyond, and was always followed by the armed sentry.

After twenty-two days of such a dreary life, the prisoner was again examined. Mr. Shaw found that the charge was altered, and that he was accused of having not exercised sufficient prudence to prevent the French soldiers from being injured by the drinking of wine and other medicinal drugs which had been taken away from the Mission dispensary and were found lying about the garden. The reverend gentleman explained that the dispensary and cellar had been broken open by pillagers and that bottles of medicines had been scattered in the garden. The prisoner further stated that on his return to his house, he and another European collected all the bottles they could find in the garden, and that he (the prisoner) had told the French officer of the post to give what orders were necessary to prevent injury to the troops. As to the allegation that a number of bottles and a phial of laudanum were found near the house of Mr. Shaw, it is probable that this meant in the bushes, outside the compound. Mr. Shaw did not go outside his garden to collect the bottles, etc., as he feared an ambush. His garden, however, adjoined a tract of country covered with bushes and extending for some miles along the coast. It is possible it was there that the bottles were found. "After about eleven days subsequently to my second examination," said Mr. Shaw to our representative, "I was advised to write to Admiral Pierre, offering to come to Mauritius on parole and to return for the court-martial when sent for. I complied with the advice and waited some days for a reply which never came. "The day before the man-of-war Nievre was to sail for Rèunion, I was informed that as there was no sufficient evidence to warrant my being brought before a court-martial and, besides, taking into account my nationality and other circumstances outside the case, I would be set at liberty. I was not allowed to go on shore at Tamatave, but was offered a passage on the Nievre to Bourbon, which I accepted and was from that time entirely at liberty."

WAR PREPARATIONS AT THE MALAGACY CAPITAL.

An Antananarivo correspondent writes to the same paper, under date July 5:—Here, in the capital, all is excitement, and to-day the women are singing through the city what seems to be an invocation to the Deity to aid their warriors in resisting the French advance on the capital—that it is fully expected may take place. The red flag was hoisted to-day over Antananarivo and the twelve holy mountains, and soldiers are flocking to arms. As far as I can judge, there will be "war to the knife." No advice of English Missionaries or others, urging submission to the French, would be listened to. Our latest dates from Europe are to May 20, and the French Finances, Tonkin affairs and other difficulties are well known here and also encourage the people to resist. To the moment, the lives of British subjects, Americans and others, are safe here, and apparently will be safe, as long as the Prime Minister holds his own.

CHANGE OF QUEENS.

On July 20, the same correspondent wrote:—About 2 a.m. on July 13, Antananarivo vibrated under what seemed to be an earthquake shock and when daylight came it was announced that Queen Ranavalona II. had died during the hours of darkness, her successor being at once proclaimed under the title of Ranavalona III. The new queen is the widow of Prince Ratrimo who lately died and is young and pretty. Everybody is in mourning and all work, except the necessary work of defending the country against the French, is at a standstill. We have heard of the death of Mr. Pakenhan, H. B. M's. Consul at Tamatave, but have no sure particulars. The Prime Minister is still master of the situation, and says that he will resist the French to the last. The greatest order prevails. The Catholics frequent the Churches each Sunday as usual.

Another correspondent, writing from the capital on June 5, says :—This day French ultimatum from Tamatave reached this Government, or at least we are told by the Malagasy it only reached to-day. It was decided to reject the ultimatum and fight to the last.

Under date June 7, he further says :—This day there was a great war meeting, called by the Prime Minister on the open space at Andohalo in which war was proclaimed by the Prime Minister assented to by the people who raised enthusiastic sports and some of the English Missionaries and other foreigners cheered the Prime Minister's friendly allusion to the English, which cheering was possibly imprudent, as seeming to take part publicly in war proceedings against a nation, the French, with whom our Government is at peace. I kept away from the meeting. It was announced that the red flag would be hoisted over the Palace and the 12 *sacred mountains* : Is not this allusion to sacred mountains a reactionary symptom? Does it not show a return to prechristian and ancestral ideas? The Prime Minister gave to the people his version of the French ultimatum, which I suppose is the correct one, the only version known here having come through Malagasy sources.

The Pietermaritzburg correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs a summary of the statement which Mr. Shaw has sent to the Imperial Government describing the hardships he has endured :—" He says that the accounts given so far have been guesses some wonderfully close, others most inaccurate, but none came from his lips. The French prevented him from communicating with anybody. He was charged falsely with harbouring spies, and was imprisoned ashore. He was then moved on board the Nievre charged with attempting to poison the French troops. The only foundation for such an allegation was that the ground round his house was strewed with food stolen by unknown thieves from his dwelling while he was absent. He was never tried by court-martial, and was only periodically examined upon freshly trumped-up charges. From the Nievre he was moved on board the flagship Fellona and twenty-two days after the first charge was made he was charged with impudence in not warning the French that an attempt would be made by the natives to poison the troops. After two months' confinement he was so ill-supplied with food as to be on the verge of starvation, and was told to go to Europe. He was not allowed to communicate with the shore. In his opinion it was dangerous for an Englishman as a Protestant to be in Madagascar while Admiral Pierre was there. He does not think the war will continue, but that they will arrange a speedy termination. He says that something besides illness has caused Admiral Pierre's retirement."

Mr. Shaw left Cape Town for England on Tuesday (Sept. 4) in Messrs. Donald Currie and Co.'s Castle packet Garth Castle.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th September, 1883.

Means of observations at 6 *a.m.,* 10 *a.m.,* 2 *p.m.,* 4 *p.m. and* 10 *p.m*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·828
Temperature of the Air	78·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·878
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded – 8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	81·5
Minimum do. do. read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Direction of Wind*	SE, SSE, SE, WNW, NW WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	244
Fall of Rain*	0·11
Total fall during the month	5·89
" " " year	72·44
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 25th	2·67

* From midnight to midnight.

THE RIOTS IN HUNGARY AND CROATIA.

The anti-Jewish riots, though partially subdued, were by no means at an end. All commerce is at an end, the Jewish and some of the Christian landlords are flying to the towns, in Pesth the utmost consternation prevails, and in all the disturbed countries, business was at a standstill. "Two autograph letters of the Emperor are officially published, one addressed to Count Pejacsevitch, definitively relieving him of the post of Dan of Croatia, and the other appointing General Baron Ramberg as Royal Commissioner in that province. General Ramberg is also entrusted with the execution of the measures necessitated by recent events, and generally with the administration and government of the province until circumstances permit the appointment of a new Ban. The citizens of Agram have resolved to hang their houses with black flags, to shut their shop and stop all traffic in the streets if the escutcheons with the Hungarian inscriptions are restored. On Saturday 2,000 peasants entered the town of Krapina, and having attacked some public buildings, were fired upon by the troops with fatal results. Fresh disturbances occurred on the same day in the Zagoria. Masses of troops are being sent into the rebellious districts. A correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing from Agram, says that a week's sojourn in Zagoria, the north-western mountainous parts of Croatia, has sufficed to convince him that the animosity of the population against the Magyars is not the only and chief cause of the recent riots. The harvests for many years past have been bad, and the imposts under the Hungarian Government treble what they were under the Austrian, and (thanks to the corruption of the officials), in some instances, twice collected. For trifling arrears, the houses, land, and cattle of the peasants are sold for next to nothing to Jewish usurers. All peasants and the inhabitants of most small towns are obliged to participate for a given number of days in the public works, particularly road-making, and this duty is often abused by the officials. Many of the Zagorian peasants have fled to the woods, leaving only women and children in the villages. All declare they prefer a speedy death to being driven to ruin by slow torture. The demonstrations and disturbances in the Croatian towns have been caused solely by national motives."

Later news says :—The anti-Semitic riots have almost ceased in Hungary. In Croatia, on the other hand, there have been fresh tumults. The gendarmerie have been again attacked by the peasants, and several persons have been killed and wounded on both sides. It is the unanimous opinion of all competent observers that very serious events are to be expected in that portion of the empire.

A Reuter's telegram from Agram, Sept. 7, states :—At half-past twelve to-day the Hungarian escutcheons, with bilingual inscriptions, were replaced on two of the Government offices. A salute followed from detachment of soldiers, accompanied by a flourish of trumpets. Guards have been posted before the edifices. The city is quiet.

MR. WILFRID BLUNT'S VISIT TO INDIA.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt has sent the following letter to the Hony. Secretary of the British India Committee :—

"Crabbet Park, Sussex, Sept. 1.—Sir,—I shall be most happy to join your committee, and to allow my name to appear in your list as a supporter of Lord Ripon's Indian policy, which I understand to have the general approval of the Indian people. I am about to proceed to India to ascertain with more accuracy than is possible in England what the real wants and wishes of that people are ; and if I can be of service to the committee during the winter, I beg you to commmand me. It may not be out of place, in view of certain comments on my intended journey which have appeared in print, if I take this opportunity of explaining that my conception of our relations as Englishmen with India is identical with that published six years ago by Mr. Gladstone and epitomised in the following words :—'Our title to be in India depends on a first condition, that our being there is profitable to the Indian nations ; and on a second condition, that we can make them see and understand it to be profitable.'—I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours, Wilfrid Scawen Blunt."

THE VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN JAVA.

The New York correspondent of the *Daily News* sends further information respecting the disastrous volcanic eruption in Java. The rumblings, which began on Saturday, the 25th of August, were little heeded at first ; but by morning communication between Suraperta and Batavia and Anjer was destroyed, and the sea was greatly disturbed.—By noon on Sunday, Maha Meru, the largest of the volcanoes, was belching forth flames at an alarming rate. This eruption soon spread to Gunung Guntur and many other minor mountains, until more than a third of the forty-five craters of Java were either in active eruption or seriously threatening it. Just before dusk a great luminous cloud formed over Gunung Guntur, and the crater of that volcano began to emit enormous streams of white and sulphurous mud and lava, which were rapidly succeeded by explosions, followed by tremendous showers of cinders and enormous fragments of rock, which were hurled high into the air and scattered in all directions, carrying death and destruction with them. With these terrible eruptions came sympathetic demonstrations from the sea. Overhanging clouds were so surcharged with electricity that at one time more than fifteen huge water-spouts were seen. On Sunday evening the shocks and eruptions increased in violence, and the island seemed threatened with submersion. Enormous waves began to dash with greater force upon the shores, coming in some places far up into the interior, and great chasms opened in the earth. About midnight the most frightful scene of all took place. An enormous luminous cloud, similar to that over Gunung Guntur, but much greater in extent, formed over the Kandang range of mountains which skirt the south-east coast of the island. This cloud gradually increased in size until it formed a canopy lurid-red and whitish grey over a wide extent of territory. During this time the eruptions increased, and streams of lava poured incessantly down the sides of the mountains into the valleys, sweeping everything before them. About two o'clock on Monday morning this great cloud suddenly broke into small sections and vanished, and when daylight came it was seen that about fifty square miles of land had disappeared. On this area were situated the villages of Negery and Babawang. None of the inhabitants of these places escaped death. The entire Kandang range of mountains, extending along the coast in a semi-circle for about sixty-five miles, had gone out of sight. The waters of Welcome Bay in the Sunda Straits, and Paper Bay on the east, and the Indian Ocean on the south, had rushed in and formed a sea of turbulent waters. On Monday night the volcano of Papandayang was in an active state of eruption. In Sumatra three distinct columns of flame were seen to rise from a mountain to a vast height, and its whole surface was soon covered with fiery lava streams which spread to great distances on all sides. Stones fell for miles around, and black fragmentary matter carried into the air caused total darkness. A whirlwind accompanied this eruption, by which house-roofs, trees, men, and horses were carried into the air. Suddenly the scene changed. The mountain was split into seven parts without a moment's warning, and where Papandayang had stood alone were now seven distinct peaks, in the open seams of which could be seen great balls of molten matter. From the fissures poured forth clouds of steam, and black ejected lava, which, flowing in steady streams, ran slowly down the mountain-sides, forming beds two hundred or three hundred feet in extent. One of the most singular incidents was the sudden rising on the forenoon of Tuesday of fourteen new volcanic mountains in the Straits of Sunda, forming a complete chain in almost a straight line between Point St. Nicholas on the Java coast, and Hoga Point on the coast of Sumatra, almost on the tops of what had been Merak and Middle Islands, which sank into the sea on the previous day. At the entrance to Batavia was a large group of houses extending along the shore, and occupied by Chinamen. This portion of the city was entirely destroyed, and of 25,000 Chinese who lived on the swampy plains, it is hardly probable that more than 5,000 managed to save their lives. Of the 3,500 European and Americans in Batavia 800 perished at Anjer. The European and American quarter was first overwhelmed by rocks, mud, and lava from the crater, and then the water came up and swallowed the ruins, leaving nothing to mark the site, and causing the loss of about 200 lives of the inhabitants and those who sought refuge there. Bantam was entirely covered by water, add 1,200 to 1,500 are believed to have been drowned. The island of Serang was completely inundated, and not a soul survived. At Cheribon there was no great flood of water ; but the l[illegible] of life and property by falling rocks and la[illegible] must have been considerable. Birtinzong suffered seriously, as din Samarang, Jogjakerta, Sourakerta, and Sourabaya. The town of Iamerang was swept away by lava, and fully half the population, mostly Javanese, numbering about 1,806. perished. At Speezwyk red-hot rocks set fire to the houses and sweept away all the thickly settled portions of the town. Figelenking was almost totally destroyed, and a large number of lives lost. In Batavia the roof of the Governor's house was crushed in by a mass of mud, and three servants were killed. Midah Island, ten miles off on the coast of Java, was almost wholly engulfed. The towns of Anjer, Tjiringine, and Telokbelong are reported as destroyed, and all lighthouses along Sunda Strait have disappeared. Nine hundred inhabitants of the town of Wronge are known to have been killed, and at Talatoa, on the coast, 300 bodies have been found. From all over the island come reports of loss of life and property, and it is thought that the estimate of 75,000 will not prove excessive. Another correspondent estimates the loss of life at from 80,000 to 100,000.

PARCEL POST IN INDIA.

Mr. G. Goodburn, Superintendent Indian Postal Department, writing to the *Postal, Telegraphic, and Telephonic Gazette*, says :—The Parcel Post is already in existence in India, and has been for years. Now, allow me to say that the system on which it is worked by the Postal Department in India is far superior to that adopted in the United Kingdom. In India all parcels transmitted by post pass under receipt from the sender to the addressee ; they can be traced from beginning to end. Again, parcels can be insured, and they can be sent as "value payable"—that is, for parcels sent by tradesmen the Post Office recovers from the addressee the value of the parcels before delivery. The Parcel Post in India is a great success, and it is now in contemplation to make certain alterations and changes by which it is hoped to increase the work and the revenue very considerably. Quite recently we have started sorting parcels in running trains in the same way as letters and packets are sorted, so that soon parcels will travel to all parts of India as quickly as letters. Another advantage the Indian Post Office gives the public is it accepts at any post office in India parcels for despatch to places in the United Kingdom through the P. & O. Company, and makes no extra charge for the service. Although the Post-master-General has started the parcel post in the United Kingdom, arrangements do not appear to have been made to accept parcels for places in India from any of the post offices in England. You will thus see that India is not behind the mother-country but in advance in respect to the parcel post.

LORD HARTINGTON ON EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

The Marquis of Hartington, replying at the Cutlers Feast at Sheffield on September 6 to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," said he thought the ceaseless activity and inquisitiveness of members of Parliament, especially in foreign affairs, was mischievous. It was a mistake to suppose that the arrest of Mr. Shaw was necessarily a ground for quarrel with France, and it was equally a mistake to suppose his release had removed all grounds of difference. These were subjects on which they expected and confidently hoped to receive satisfactory explanations. No one for a moment could suppose that France at the present moment—that any sane statesman in France—desired to quarrel with us or with any of our relations. France, unfortunately, had troubles enough upon her own hands. The state of her relations with China was one which could not but give grave anxiety to all who were interested in the commercial prosperity of this country and to all who had to do with the political relations of this country. At the same time, it was precisely at moments such as these, when a great and sensitive and a high spirited nation like the French find themselves beset on all sides with difficulties, that perhaps her statesmen find it harder to arrive at a calm, quiet and temperate solution of difficulties of an unimportant character such as those which have arisen between us in Madagascar than at a moment when it would be more easy for them to take a calmer view of the situation.

With reference to Egypt, Lord Hartington said that they went to that country with no intention of annexation and with no intention of a permanent protectorate. "We went there to endeavour to restore the authority of the Egyptian Government which then existed, and if possible to render assistance in reconstituting that Government so as to give better guarantees of freedom, of liberty, and of peace to the people there whom that Government ruled." He continued :—

I am happy to think that the accounts which we have received from our responsible Minister, Sir Edward Malet, and the responsible adviser of the Khedive, Sir Evelyn Wood, lead us to believe that the Egyptian Government are making far greater progress in the path of constitutional and department mental reform than the interesting accounts of correspondents of some newspapers would lead us to suppose ; and if they are wise the Khedive and his Government will make good use of the time which lies before them before the British House of Commons again comes together to demand an account of the situation ; and will be able to show such a list of reforms accomplished and guarantees for freedom and order given as will make it an easy task for us, even in the opinion of the most timid of our critics, greatly to reduce, if not altogether to remove, the army of occupation from the soil of Egypt.

THE CONDITION OF ZULULAND.

The latest reports from Zululand are contradictory. According to the most recent telegrams from Durban, Cetewayo, at the head of a strong force, is still in the reserve territory. He maintains a defiant attitude towards Mr. Osborn, the British Resident, and declines all intervention of the colonial authorities. But some doubt is expressed whether Cetewayo is alive at all. The *Daily News* correspondent at Pietermaritzburg, for instance, says : "Messengers to the Cape Government keep arriving, professedly from Cetewayo, to ask that his girls and women be collected and returned to him. The absence of complaint against Usibepu or of demand for restoration or protection, coupled with the failure of Mr. Osborn to see the King, leads to a suspicion in official circles that Cetewayo is not alive, but that the messages come from his descendant, who is anxious to secure, according to the Zulu law, the women of the deceased. In Zululand, as in Madagascar, it is customary to conceal the death of the chief or king as long as possible." Again, according to a *Standard* telegram from Durban, the special correspondent, who has just made a tour through the heart of Zululand, reports that undoubtedly the natives there are on the eve of more widespread and desperate fighting than ever, and that, as both parties feel the struggle will be a decisive one, the effusion of blood will be very great. The telegram continues:—"Cetewayo is greatly strengthening himself in the reserve territory, and has sent messengers in all directions to spread the news that the Queen has ordered the white troops to advance to his assistance. Two white men have made their way to him through the lines from Natal, in spite of the prohibition of the Government, and will take the command of his forces. One of them is the well known John Mullins. In the approaching struggle, Usibepu will probably be assisted actively by John Dunn, on whose advice he has been acting throughout. There will, indeed, be a combination of the forces of Usibepu, Dunn, Oham, Hlubi, Masipula, and the Tongas to strike a crushing blow at Cetewayo. It is believed that the movement of British troops to the frontier has been made on account of Cetewayo's defiance and threats to Mr. Osborn and his escort. A collision, indeed, was very nearly taking place between Mr. Osborn's escort and Cetewayo's warriors, as these surrounded it with arms in their hands, and threatened violence. A great storm is certainly brewing and the next few days may see the whole of the population of Zululand involved in a war of mutual extermination."

A *Times'* correspondent says that some experienced persons still doubt the evidence that the King is alive, but the general opinion is that it is sufficient.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Durban telegraphed on Sept. 6:—So threatening has the artitude of the Zulus become that Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into laager at Ekowe for safety. Martiuus Oftelro, who was a short time since sent to watch the proceedings of Cetewayo, in the Inkandhla bush, has returned to Ekowe. Fighting on an extensive scale is expected to begin in a few days. It is reported that British troops will at once move into the Reserve.

A Reuter's telegram from Durban, of the same date, says :—In consequence of the hostile attitude of Cetewayo it is stated that British troops will be sent into the Reserve Territory to act as a Corps of Observation.

FUNERAL OF THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.

On Sept. 1 the body, the lying-in-state of which had been visited by crowds, was placed in the coffin, which is of oak, and enveloped in an other of lead. It bears the following inscription :—"Ici est déposé le très haut et très excellent Prince, Henri Cinquième du nom, par la grâce de Dieu, Roi de France et Navarre, né à Paris le 29 Setembre, 1820; mort à Frohsdorf le 24 Août, 1883." On Sept. 2 a requiem was sung, Cardinal Vanutelli officiating ; the Comte de Paris was present, but was not allowed the position of chief mourner, which was given to Count Bardi as nearest relative. This the former acquiesced in as a matter which the Comtesse de Chambord had a right to settle under her own roof, but he refused to go to Görtz except as the head of the house ; and consequently the Orleans Princes were not present at the funeral on September 3. The Comtesse de Chambord and Count Bardi, nephew and personal heir of the deceased Prince, remained at Frohsdorf. After the service the coffin was conveyed by train to Görtz, where immense crowds were waiting outside the station. On the arrival of the Emperor's representative, Prince Thurn and Taxis, the procession to the cathedral was formed. According to a correspondent, it was opened by the household of the deceased Prince, behind whom a huge cross was carried :—"Next came the veterans of Görtz with their special band, and then the inmates of the poor and alms houses, the orphans, and the deaf and dumb, altogether numbering about 300, and all carrying lighted tapers. They were followed by a regimental band, the representatives of the Görtz Artisans and Trade Associations, the Civic Band of Görtz and a procession of the Franciscan Friars from Castagnavizza, of Capucins, of Jesuits, and of the ordinary Catholic clergy, all bearing lighted tapers. Behind these walked the Archbishop of Görtz, and then an outrider, preceding the late Count's private carriage, in which rode the Dukes of Parma and Della Grazia, the latter bearing on his knees the Grand Cross of the Holy Ghost upon a black velvet cushion. Then succeeded the catafalque, attended by five mutes bearing wind lights and the arms of the deceased count. The hearse was followed by the Prince of Thurn and Taxis at the head of a number of less distinguished military and civil authorities of the Austrian Empire. The *cortege* was brought up by the French mourners, whose numbers I estimated at fully 700 (rather more than fewer), and among whom, besides Legitimist noblemen and gentlemen from all parts of France, were thirty-five workingmen from Paris, and working-class deputies from ten other cities or districts. A large number of beautiful wreaths, bouquets, and crowns had been sent from every quarter of Europe, and these were conveyed on a special car. Conspicuous among them were the huge lily bouquet from the Paris *Figaro* and several exquisite crowns bearing the inscription 'Au Roi' and 'Au plus Chrétien Roi,' from 'les Royalistes à Bordeaux, Lille, Tours, Marseilles, Lisere,' and so forth, some of the latter being carried by the deputations representing those cities." On arriving at the cathedral the mass for the dead was at once commenced, the Dukes of Parma, Blacas, and Della Grazia kneeling before the coffin. After the service the French mourners passed in single file before the coffin. This lasted for several hours ; and at half past four the second procession was formed to the monastery of Castagnavizza, where the body was to be finally deposited in the vault of the Counts of Thun. Here are already laid the bodies of Charles X., his son the Duke of Angoulême, Queen Marie Antoinette's only daughter, and the Comte de Chambord's sister, the Duchess of Parma. The coffins are wooden, and are disposed three on one wall and one on the other, there being two niches still unoccupied, in one of which the Comte de Chambord's coffin is to be placed. Owing to the weight of the coffin, it was not carried into the chapel but outside, and rested upon a platform. Here, surrounded by a grand panorama of mountain scenery, the final rites were performed by the Archbishop of Görtz, the last psalms being sung by the monks of Castagnavizza. The Orleans Princes went to Gmünden, and returned on Sept. 4, to Paris. Don Carlos also was not present at, the funeral.

GREAT GALE.—ENORMOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

On Saturday night (September 1) and throughout Sunday a violent gale, with heavy rain and strong winds, prevailed throughout the United Kingdom, and from the details which have since been made known over a much wider area. On Saturday the barometer fell rapidly during the day, and at 6 p.m. it was at Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, as low as 28·5 in. The damage done to property and especially to the crops was immense ; many shipping disasters are also recorded, it is feared with much loss of life. Several accidents happened in London, but few of them of any consequence.

At Dover the weather was so rough on Sunday, and the sea was breaking over the Admiralty Pier in such quantities that it was with diffiulty that those passengers who went by the morning Ostend and Calais boats coula get on board. Both vessels pitched fearfully on getting into the Channel. The midday service had to be suspended. At Folkstone the traffic had to be stopped, and the tidal train was run on to Dover. At Brighton all the pleasure boats were removed from the beach to the esplanade. A few bathing machines were broken, but with this exception little damage was caused by the sea. At Hove, however, several hundred yards of the Lower Esplanade were washed away, and the ketch Hopewell ran ashore near the gasworks at Southwick. The crew were saved with life-lines by the coastguard. The storm raged with great violence at Eastbourne. Part of the east end of the town was flooded, the new sea wall works and pier were damaged, and the regatta pavilion broken up by the sea, which washed over the high walls. At Beachy Head, Birling Gap, and Pevensey Bay to St. Leonards the storm raged with great fury. Considerable damage to house property is reported in the district mentioned. At Dawlish sixteen bathing machines were either swept out to sea or destroyed by being dashed against the sea wall. At Starcross a family who were crossing in a boat from Exmouth had a very narrow escape. They, however, reached the sea wall, and had to be dragged over it out of their boat by ropes, the craft itself being immediately afterwards smashed. At Portland the sea destroyed nearly half a mile of the Portland Railway a short distance from the station. The Lady Jocelyn Captain Watts, with passengers and a cargo from London to Wellington, New Zealand, was brought into Spithead, by a Government tug with damaged bulwarks on the starboard side and about thirty feet of planking open on the port side. The cabins were flooded the luggage injured, and the midship quarterdeck, boat was also damaged. On the Cornish coast the gale raged with great fury. At Penzance heavy seas were continually breaking over the promenade and sending the spray over the roofs of entire terraces. Streets were flooded, houses were inundated, and numbers of the telegraph poles fixed along the Eastern Telegraph Company's line were thrown down. A barque from Charleston, which was making her way to Falmouth, became a total wreck within a few miles of Penzance, and the captain and ten of her crew were drowned, besides a pilot. A great many other shipping casualties are reported, in some instances involving further loss of life. The gale on the Scotch coast somewhat abated on Monday. The steamers between Dublin and Holyhead, and those plying between Liverpool and Llandudno, had very rough passages, there being a heavy sea. At Jersey, the shipping in harbour sustained much damage, some vessels having to be scuttled. Myer's Circus was blown down, and the casino recently erected was partly unroofed. The apple crop is destroyed. In the hop gardens in the Sittingbourne and Faversham districts much damage has been caused by the gale. Many hundreds of heavily laden poles are blown down, and the hops generally are terribly discoloured and battered. The injury in East Kent must be reckoned by thousands of pounds, and the damage to the apple crops is also very serious. The fruit crops in the market gardens near Twickenham and Isleworth have been much damaged by the storm, the ground being strewn with apples, pears, plums, &c. Seagulls were flying about Teddington, and a partridge was caught in one of the streets.

At Paris a hurricane was blowing all day on Sunday. The Bois de Boulogne was strewn with huge branches torn from the higher trees. Along the western coast of Italy there was a heavy storm, accompanied with incessant lightning and heavy thunder. It raged over Rome and the Campagna, and especially over the Alban Hills, for three hours. A house near the Colosseum was struck by the lightning. At Naples the tempest was severely felt, and caused much damage to the neighbouring villages. At one place a house was blown down, burying several persons beneath the ruins. During Saturday and Sunday a violent and destructive gale raged in the Bay of Biscay. Three sailing ships, one of them a Norwegian, with a pilot on board, were dashed to pieces on the Cordnan rocks on Saturday night, with the loss of all hands, numbering probably sixty lives. The *Daily News* correspondent at San Sebastian states that the crew of the British steamer Coldra, wrecked on Sunday night off Port Passages, were saved by the boats from that place after several attempts made against one of the most terrible gales on record. Three out of sixteen hands on board were drowned during their desperate attempt to reach our steamer, which was aground on the rocks. The British captain says that two boats from a Spanish and a French man-of-war, which also had taken refuge at Passages, were upset. Their crews were in great danger until picked up by the shore boats. There is no lifeboat at Passages, where last winter, on one day, four steamers were lost.

DEATH OF MARWOOD THE HANGMAN.

Marwood, the executioner, died on Tuesday afternoon (September 3) Horncastle, Lincolnshire, from inflammation of the lungs, aggravated by jaundice. He had held his office for something like twelve years, his first engagement being at Linclon in 1871. His spare time was occupied as a cobler in a little shop close to the parish church. He took much pride in the manner in which he performed his executions, and was never weary of speaking of the great improvement of the long drop over all other systems previously adopted in this country or elsewhere. He had amassed a fair amount of property, having several cottages of his own, besides other investments. Prior to his appointment as executioner, it is said, he was in poor circumstances. He leaves a widow, but no son. In his passage across St. George's Channel Marwood was always accompanied by two detectives. He was of a very chatty disposition, and frequently entered into conversation with his fellow passengers, who were generally unaware of his identity. A man of middle height, with broad, compactly set shoulders, dressed in such a coat as a Lincolnshire farmer would wear, with high black stock and a low felt hat, he looked the very personification of a good-humoured old countryman. His place of business was a little one-storied building, close to Horncastle churchyard, with the words "Marwood, Crown Office," in large letters over the door. A very short conversation with him was sufficient to show that he looked upon himself as a benefactor of the human race. In his shop were several ropes, including one with which he had hanged Charles Peace, Lefroy, Dr. Lamson, and Kate Webster. Until he was executioner he had never seen an execution, but for many years he had thought over the subject, and he objected to the way in which Calcraft, as he called it, "choked his prisoners to death." By carefully ascertaining the weight of the criminal he thought he produced by his long drop just the necessary force to dislocate the vertebræ and cause instant death. It is said that at an important international conference one of his cards was quietly slipped among the list of speakers, to the utter discomfiture of the gentleman who received it. It was not an unusual thing for Marwood to receive an intimation that prisoners who were committed to his hands had declared that they would be dragged from the cells to the scaffold, and he was often advised to have an assistant. "But," said he, "when I tap them on the shoulder they always come with me. I give many prisoners confidence by whispering that I will not hurt them, that it will soon be over." He never referred to the execution of Dr. Lamson without making the remark that the culprit died "like a gentleman." Before every execution he had supplied to him very exact information as to the age, size, weight, and occupation of the prisoner with whom he had to deal ; and probably he has taken to his grave the principle upon which he calculated the length of the drop, for this he would never tell anybody. On one occasion at Glasgow, while he was preparing the prisoners on the scaffold, the governor of the gaol received a letter, which might have been a respite. The governor signalled to Marwood to stop, and it was characteristic of the executioner that he was careful not to allow the prisoners by any cessation of his grim labours to feel that any delay was taking place. The letter proved to be on other business, and the execution proceeded.

An inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of William Marwood was held at Horncastle before Dr. Sharpley, the district coroner. The coroner said that he had received a communication from the chief of the County Police informing him that there were vague rumours afloat that the Irish Invincibles were in some manner connected with the matter. In these circumstances, he thought it desirable that the true facts should be made public and the cause of death made known. The jury having viewed the body, Sarah Moody was called. She had been in regular attendance on deceased as nurse for five days, during which time he had been seriously ill. Dr. Hadden had attended him regularly. It never entered into witness's head that anything of an unfair kind had been administered, and as far as she knew, nothing of the kind had occurred. She had heard of the rumours, but she did not believe there was any foundation for them. Mrs. Marwood, wife of deceased, said Marwood went to Lincoln on Friday week, and he had never been well since. She asked deceased on Sunday whether any thing of an injurious kind had been given him and he said, "No," and made light of it. He had not, to her knowledge, received any threatening letters since the one published a year ago. He had no fear or expectation of violence at the hands of the Irish. Dr. Hadden deposed he had lived in Horncastle eleven years, and had attended deceased from August 30 till the day of his death. He suffered from congestion of the lungs. When first he saw him the symptoms were more of a gastric nature. Jaundice set in afterwards. He was prepared to give a certificate of death from pneumonia. Mr. Jalland, surgeon, had made a *post-mortem* examination, and was of opinion that death was from acute pneumonia, accelerated by the diseased condition of the liver and kidneys, and that no evidence existed of death having been produced by other than natural causes. A verdict was returned accordingly. The body was subsequently interred in Trinity churchyard.—*Times*.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says :—A large number of applications have already been received at the Home Office for the vacancy caused by Marwood's death. The oddest comes for a geneleman who professes to care nothing at all for the emoluments of the office, but is moved solely by a desire to introduce "refinement" into executions. Another bases his candidature on distant relationship to one of the Phœnix Park murderers.

FRENCH INSOLENCE AND ITALIAN PRIDE.

A telegram from the *Times'* correspondent at Rome, dated Sept. 6, states :—A recent article in the *Intransigeant* by M. Rochefort, replete with scurrilous abuse of King Humbert, has aroused great indignation in Italy, and among the Italians in Paris. Lieutenant Bettini, an officer of the Italian Army, called immediately upon M. Rochefort, and personally demanded satisfaction, which was refused, and a narrative since published by M. Rochefort of what passed on the occasion has only added fuel to the flames. In the first article, King Humbert was accused of pocketing French money subscribed in aid of the sufferers in Ischia, while at the same time he and the reptiles (*sic*) in his pay were urging Germany to annihilate France. As a king, he is described as belonging to that class who make no scruple of asking charity and of them spitting in the faces of those who give it, or of stabbing in the back those who have rendered them vital services. In the second article, or rather narration, M. Rochefort says he asked his visitor if he had come to him as King Humbert's second. Lieutenant Bettini answered "No," but added that the King of Italy being the head of the Army, an insult offered to him was an insult to the Army. Rochefort replied that the King was also the head of the magistrature, and of the various administrations of the State, and so on, all the dependents of which might equally come and ask satisfaction from him for having attacked King Humbert to whom "we offer two millions of francs, and who thanks us by inviting Germany to wring our necks." The narrative concludes with the remark of M. Rochefort that King Humbert had not charged the officer to return him the notes of a thousand francs each which he had given towards the *fete* in aid of the sufferers in Ischia.

All the Roman newspapers have published, under the heading of "A Noble Reply," a telegram sent by Signor Achille Fazzari to M. Rochefort, requesting him to state how many thousand franc notes he had given to the sufferers at Ischia, that he (Fazzari) might return them to him at once.

At a meeting in Naples of the Local Permanent Committee of the survivors in Ischia, at which the proprietors of the ruined hotels, and others among those who have suffered the heaviest losses through the earthquake were present, the following resolution was unanimously voted :—"However great may be the misfortune which has been suffered, still Italian blood flows in the veins of the survivors. When charity is offered to them, in order that it may serve as a pretext for insulting their King, they proudly feel it their duty to refuse, at such a price, charity, not only from M. Rochefort and the whole of France, but from all the world. For these reasons they have unanimously decided to refuse all such humiliating offers that may be sent them ; and they request the Relief Committee for the Sufferers in Ischia to make this resolution fully known."

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 7.)

Admiralty, 4th September,
Royal Marine Light Infantry.

The promotion of Major Gerald A. Heseltine, notified in *London Gazette* of 13th Dec. 1881, is cancelled, he having failed to pass the prescribed examination. He accordingly reverts to the rank of Capt. with his original seniority as such of 15th April, 1876.

The promotion of Major C. S. C. Webb, notified in *London Gazette* of 23rd June. 1882, is cancelled, he having failed to pass the prescribed examination. He accordingly reverts to the rank of Capt. and Bt. Major, with the original date of his seniority as Capt. of 1st Oct, 1877.

Capt G. A. Heseltine to be Bt, Major, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M's Order in Council of 22nd Feb. 1870—

Navg. Lieut. R. W. Stephens has been placed on the Retired List of his ran kfrom the 31st Aug.

Lieut. J. De B. Lopez has been placed on the Retired List from the 3rd inst. with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Comdr. from the same date.

The following promotion has been made :—

Engr. J. Kimber to the Chief Engr. in H. M's Fleet, with seniority of 24th Aug.

Royal Marine Artillery.—Capt. and Bt. Major J. L. Neehgam has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Sept. 7.)

India Office, 7th Sept. 1883.

H. M's the Queen has approved of the following admissions to the S. C. made by the Govts in India :—

Bengal Staff Corps.—To be Lieut. G. H. J. Moore, from the Royal Irish Regt. dated 2nd June. 1880. but to rank from 3rd March, 1880.

Madras Staff Corps.—To be Lieut. Lieut. D.W. Purdon, from the Durham Light Inf. Dated 17th March, 1880, but to rank from 1st Nov.1878.

Second Lieut. A. French, from the Worcestershire Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps—To be Lieut. Lieut. L. H. Vidal, from the Devonshire Regt. Dated 2nd June, 1880, but to rank from 19th May, 1880.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Govts. in India :—

Major F. C. Burton, Bengal S. C. to be a Bgde. Major, Bengal Est. vice Major A. L. E, H. Holmes.

Major A. E. P. Thomas, East Yorkshire Regt. Dy-Asst. Adjt-Gen. for Musketry, to be Asst Adjt-Gen. for Musketry, Bombay Est. vice. Col. W. A. Gillespie. Bo. S. C. retired.

Capt. W. A. Wetherall, Bo. S. C. to be a Dy.-Asst. Adjt-Gen. for Musketry, Bo. Est. vice Major Thomas.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 18.)

The undermentioned members of the Covenanted Civil Service have been granted by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods shown opposite their names :—Mr. J. B. Spedding, six months' sick certificate ; Mr. C. J. Weir, three months' privilege leave converted into six months on sick certificate.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to authorise Surg. John Lancaster Civil Surg., Vellore, to exercise the powers given by Section 10 of the Petroleum Act 1881, within the limits of the Municipalities at Vellore and Walajapet.

The Governor is pleased to accept the resignation, by the Hon. Major-General R. H. Sankey, C.B., R.E.., Secy. to Govt., P. W. D., of his seat as Adl. Member of the Council of Fort St. George for making Laws and Regulations.

Mr. T.E. Marshall, Dy. Master Attendant, Madras, privilege leave for one month, from 26th inst.

The services of Major F. L. Haleman are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Col. J. H. M. Shaw-Stewart, Royal (Madras) Engrs, to be Chief Engr. First Class, and Secy. to Govt., Public Works Dept. vice Major-Genl. R. H. Sankey, C. B., retired.

Lieut.-Col C. J. Smith, R. E., Executive Engr. First Grade, to act as Consulting Engr. for Railways until further orders.

The following transfer is ordered :—Mr. C. H. B. Burlton, Asst. Engr. First Grade, from the Cuddapah Division to the Tank Division—to join at the public expense.

Privilege leave of absence for two months has been granted to Mr. J. McCash, Inspr. of Police, Nellore Dist.

Inspr. Mr. H. D. Baddley is posted to the charge of the Tuticorin Circle.

Condr. J. Keenan, Sub-Engr., Second Grade, transferred from Vizagapatam Division to Godavar. Eastern Division.

Surg. T. B. Smith, Supervisor, Second Grade, Nellore Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from 16th Sept.

The services of Capt. A. Howlett, S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Pol. Dept.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service from the 30th Sept. :—Lieut. Col. W. Stoddart, S. C., on an ordinary pension of £292, with an additional pension of £230.

Sub-Condr. J. W. Taylor, of the P. W. Dept., is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India" on the invalid pension of Rs. 80 per mensem. Dated 21st Aug.

Condr. F. Edwards, of the Commt. Dept., is granted furlough (m.c.) out of India fo. one year, from date of embarkation.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Commt. Dept. :—Lieut. J. C. W. D. Nicol, S. C., Wing Officer and Qrmr., 25th N. I., to be Sub-Asst. Commy, Genl. 2nd Class, on probation, vice Lieut. A. H. Clark-Kennedy, promoted.

MADRAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Head-quarters, Ootacamund, September 20.

Major-Genl. R. H. Sankey, C. B., R. E., is permitted to return to England.

The posting of Surg.-Major W. J. Fawcett, M. B., A. M. D., published in G. O. C. C. No. 435 of 1883, is cancelled.

Intimation has been received from Army Headquarters in India, that, under Horse Guards' authority, Major A. Burton-Brown has been transferred from M. Batty. 3rd Bgde. to No. 4 Batty. 1st Bgde., North Irish Divn., R. A., and Major A. H. Murray from the latter to the former battery, Major Murray will join his new battery, as early as possible.

So much of G. O. C. C. No. 432 of 1883 as refers to Lieut. C. L. M. Rich, 1st Battn. East Lancashire Regt., is cancelled.

H. E. the C.-in-C. is pleased to confer on the soldier named below the silver medal with gratuity of £5 for "Long service and good conduct" :—Serjt. (now Conductor) Charles Stone, Commt. Dept. This non-Commissioned officer, who became a Warrant Officer on the 18th Aug. 1879, is deemed to have been eligible for the reward before the date on which he became a Warrant Officer.

Lieut. R. H. Mahon, Seconded List, R. A. will do duty with No. 5 Batty. 1st Bgde. Welsh Divin. R. A., temporarily, pending his final posting by the Horse Guards authorities.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—4th Regt. L. C.—Lieut.-Col. (B.-Col.) C. S. Steward, 2nd in Command, to be Comdt. with effect from 20th Sept. 1883, vice Lawford, who vacates under clause 3 of G. O. G. 263 of 1882 ; Lieut. Col. F. S. Cherry, Squdn Comd. to be 2nd in Command, vice Steward ; Lieut.-Col. J. M. C. Galloway to move up in grade succession, vice Cherry ; Major W. W. Hooper, 3rd Sqdn. Comdr. sub. pro tem, to be 3rd Squdn. Comdr. ; Major W. W. Hooper. 3rd Squdn. Comdr. to be 2nd Squdn. Comdr. Sub : pro tem, vice Galloway, who continues seconded ; Lieut.-Col. A.R. Kenney-Herbert, Squdn. Officer, to be 3rd Squdn. Comdr. sub pro tem vice Hooper ; Major O. M. A. Morant, Squdn. Officer., to be 3rd Squdn. Comdr. sup pro tem, vice Kenney-Herbert, who continues seconded ; Lieut. F. B. Deane, Officer, sub. pro tem to be Squdn. Officer, vice Hooper ; promoted ; Lieut. L. W. C. Kerrich supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Squdn. Officer sub pro tem vice Morant.

21st Regiment N. I.—Jamadar, Shekh Homed appointed Native Adjt. of the corps with effect from 17th May 1882.

31st Regt. L. I.—Lieut. C. C. Tennant, 2nd Battn. Bedfordshire Regt., to be offg Wing Officer, and with the sanction of Govt., a Probationer for the Stiff Corps, with effect from date of joining that regiment.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to exchange to the stations specified against their names provided the public to put to no expense by the arrangement :—

Army Veterinary Dept.—First-class Vety. Surgn. T. J. Symonds, St. Thomas' Mount ; and Vety. Surgn. W. A. Crow, Bangalore.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

Indian Medical Dept.—Surgn. R. Pemberton, doing duty, Wing 23rd Regt. L. I., for six months, from the 13th Sept, or date of departure—India, private affairs.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

ON the London Stock Exchange 3 per cent. Consols are quoted 100⅞, or ⅛ higher. Other securities remain unaltered. Money is cheap in Lombard-street. Three months' Indian bills are discountable according to Reuter at 2¾ per cent., and four months at 2⅞. The Delhi and London Bank pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the past half-year.

The Skin sales opened in London yesterday. Goat skins are reported dull. The quantity offered for sale is considerable.

There is no change in Wheat or Seeds.

The Manchester Piece-Goods market is quiet but steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed quiet. Surats steady: Arrivals dull. Sales 8,000 bales, of which 1,500 bales Surats. No change in spot prices. Fully Good Fair Western to arrive is quoted at 4 3-16d. In New York yesterday quotations for Mid-Uplands and "futures" remained unaltered. The figures to date are given below:—

	1883	1882	1881
Total receipts up to Saturday..	209,000	176,000	305,000
Two days' receipts	29,000	27,000	22,0.0
Total since 1st Sept.	238,000	203,000	327,000

NEW AMERICAN CROP.—The following telegraphic information had just arrived in England with the mail of the 7th instant, which was delivered here this morning, left:—(1) At Savannah the receipts are rapidly increasing. (2). In the South-west it is quite warm, and it has rained heavily. (3). Temperature has varied widely during the last few days on the Atlantic Coast, and there have been light rains again in some places.

EXCHANGE is quiet but firm all round with only one buyer of three months' Credits at 1s. 7 29-32d. Bar Silver is stronger, and business is not practicable under 50 15-16d. Rather better demand for the Secretary of State's telegraphic transfers: we hear that two lakhs have been taken up at 1s. 7⅞d. Calcutta firm and unaltered at 1s. 8⅛d. for six months' Credits.

Bank Bills on demand	....	1s. 7 11-16d.
Do. Telegraphic Transfer		..1s. 7⅞d.
Do. Three Months' Sight		..1s. 7 13-16d.
Credits,	do.	..1s. 7 29-32to 1s. 7 15-16
Francs,	do.	..fcs. 2·00½

SHARES.—The market is closed on account of a Parsee holiday. Port Canning shares were excited in the morning, and some sales were reported up to Rs. 442½. The rate has since fallen and closes weak at Rs. 415.

COTTON.—There is very little change in the position of our market. The feeling is steady, but the business passing is of a limited character. Prices for the new crop show little or no alteration of importance. Reports to hand from Akola state that after a week of fine weather, a fall of over 4 inches has been registered, and it appears to be pretty general over the Berars. Some damage by shedding has been occasioned, and it is feared that should there be a further fall there will be a serious reduction in the outturn of the crop. Fortunately the part of the crop so far affected is the Khandeish seed, which according to some reports is half destroyed; according to others almost entirely. This will act as an important check to the cultivation of that description and may lead to its being abandoned to a great extent by the ryot. Fine weather is now looked for, this being the critical week for the crop.

Oomrawuttee,	F.G.	.... „ 176
Do.	Good	...... „ 169-170
Do.	F.G.F.	.... „ 165
Dhollera	F.G.	.... „ 176
Do.	Good	...... „ 168-169
Do.	F.G.F.	...... „ 163-164
Bengal	Good	...... „ 140
Westerns	Good	...... „ 161
Do.	F.G.F.	...... „ 154
Dharwar Saw-ginned, Good		...... „ 171-172
Compta		...... „ 150
New Machine-ginned Broach Good		.... „ 209-210 Mar.
„ Oomrawuttee	Good	...... „ 180-182 „
Bengal	Good	...... „ 147-148 Jan.

LINSEED continues steady at Rs. 5-13½ to Rs. 5-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED firm, although the reported transactions are small. Prices unaltered.

WHEAT remains quiet without any alteration in prices. White Pessie No. 1 Rs. 32½ to Rs. 33, Yellow Rs. 27½ to Rs. 28, Luakari Rs. 26 to Rs. 26½ and Catha Rs. 24 to Rs. 24½ per candy.

FREIGHTS are quiet. Business has been dene for Wheat and Seeds to Liverpool at 20s.: for Cotton 25s. is asked, but with order firm in hand, less might be accepted. Market for Continental tonnage dull.

PIECE-GOODS.—The demand continues on an improved scale, and we have to report an advance of 1 to 2 annas per piece in some descriptiens.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Lepanto 1,871 tons, Captain R. T. Jones, wi'l sail to-day for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Canton, 2,732 tons, Captain J. Dannel, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Scindia, 416 tons, Captain S. Abrey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and Mrs. Withel and two children, and 17 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Oriental, 938 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Ghosh, a gentleman, and 61 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,508 tons, Captain D. Campbell, arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. C. Thomson, Surg. Major and Mrs. Parker, Captain and Mrs. H. A. Topp, and three children, Mrs. Blanford, and four children, Mr. A. R. Maidment, Mr. S. Gangli, Mr. K. G. Dessai and 47 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Chindwara (s)	Campbell ..	Calcutta, Sept. 1.
25	Scindia (s)	Abrey	Kurrachee, Sept. 22.
	Lombardy (s)	Mudie	Venice, Sept. 6.

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	[redacted]	[redacted]	Kurrachee.

[redacted]

Pestonjee Nowrojee and Sons; [redacted] The Bombay Club.

Wistow Hall s—20 packages papers and 25 packages glasswares, D. H. Cama and Co.

FROM GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—100 cases brandy, Sorabjee Rustomjee Sookhia; 5 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

R. Rubattino s—95 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 25.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lucinda s—250 cwts myrabolams, Laljee Poonsee and Co. 525 cwts bones, Janmahomed and Perbhoy; 300 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 64 bales wool, Gooculdass Jaithanee; 75 bales hemp, Jeewraj Gooculdass; 34 cwts nuxvomica, Gooculdass Jaithanee; 350 bales wool, Nursee Khuttow; 16 bales cotton, Cursondass Ludha; 27 bales wool, Gooculdass Cullianjee; 190 cwts wet dates, M. Panachund.

FOR LONDON.

Australia s—165 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 24 bales skins, Esmal Gool Mahamed; 133 bales skins, Owen and Okell; 32 bales hides, Hajee Hasson Oomer; 14 bales skins, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 9 bales hides, Pestonjee Edulfee; 7 bales skins, Vuna Canjee and Co; 9 bundles ivory, Ludhabhoy Chattoo.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lepanto s—2,151 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

President Garfield s—1,500 bales cotton, and 3,999 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 8,000 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vorwaerts s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co,

FOR GENOA.

R. Rubattino s—2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 1,200½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Olcese and Co; 1,122 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

R. Rubattino s—812½ cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Canton s—3,214 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Berenice s—50 bales twist, Manoredass Hurrackchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Compigne, Surgn.-Major, on leave, from Sirdharpore.

September 22.

Hughes, Lieut., C. I. Hore, on leave, from Goonah.

September 24.

Molesworth, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURE.—SEPTEMBER 25.

Legh, Lieut., 26th Bombay N.I., on duty, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. BAYLEY, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Sept. 26.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this Wednesday evening, at 9 p. m. All members especially recruits are requested to attend. Rifles and accoutrements will be issued at the Town Hall.

Rifles and accoutrements belonging to members are ready for issue at Head-quarters between the hours of 10 a.m., and 2 p.m., daily.

By order A. H. ATKINSON,
Capt. and Adjt., B.V.R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Sept. 22.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to establish a Court to be called the Court of the Extra Assist. Comsr. of the 3rd Class of Pyindaye, the local limits of the jurisdiction of which shall be those of the Pyindaye Circle in the Thongwa Dist.

The services of Mr. H. P. Jacob, on special duty with the Education Commission, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Bombay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint Major John Biddulph, Political Agent in Bhopawar, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the pergunna of Manpur.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint the officers holding for the time being the appointments specified below, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of Native Chiefs included in the Central India Agency:—All Political Agents accredited to Native States within the Central India Agency; the 1st Asst. to the Govr.-Genl's Agent in Central India.

The Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to appoint the officers holding for the time being the appointments specified below, being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace within the territories of Native Chiefs included in the Rajputana Agency:—All Political Agents accredited to Native States within the Rajputana Agency; the 1st Asst. to the Govr.-Genl's Agent in Rajputana.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. is pleased to recognize as hereditary the title of "Rai" thereby conferred, as a personal distinction, upon Jagmohan Singh, Talukdar of Raipur-Bichpur, in the Partabgurh Dist., in Oudh.

H. E. the Viceroy and Govr.-Genl. is pleased to recognize the title of "Dewan" as the hereditary title of Rudr Partab Singh, Talukdar of Urayadih, in the Partabgurh Dist., in Oudh.

In recognition of his services, H.E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. is pleased to confer upon Rao Sahib Krishnajee Ballal Sugtankar, Mamlatdar of Hubli, in the Dharwar Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

With the sanction of H.M's. Govt., the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Jean Frame, as Consul for Austria, at Bassein.

Foreign Dept. Notification, provisionally recognizing the appointment of Mr. S.G. Hedderwick, as Actg. Consular Agent for the United States of America, at Moulmein, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. G. Reddie, is hereby cancelled.

Major (Bt. Lieut. Col.) C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is posted as Political Agent, Bikanir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Pandit Suraj Narayen, Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad, sub pro tem., is confirmed in his appointment, from 11th Sept. 1882. This cancels the notification of the promotion of Mir Ahsan-ul-Hak, as published in Foreign Dept. Notification, dated 15th March, 1883.

Mir Ahsan-ul-Hak, Offg. Attache to the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed in his appointment from 24th Nov., 1882, consequent on the transfer of Muhammad Raza to the Madras Civil Service. Mir Ahsan-ul-Hak held the appointment of Attache, sub. pro tem., from the 11th Sept. to 23rd Nov., 1882, vice T. Ranga Rao.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Staff Corps—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India:—Lieut. H. F. Loch, Royal Irish Regt., Offg. Wing Officer, 1st N. I., 25th Aug. 1882.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. S. C. F. Peile, Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class, to be Sub-Asst. Comsy. Genl., 1st class, with effect from 18th July, 1883, vice Capt. M. R. Spence, deceased; Lieut. H. James, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 4th N. I., to be a Sub-Assit. Comsy. Genl., 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 4th Sept. 1883.

Volunteer Corps—2nd Punjab V. R. C.—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Lieut.-Govr. of the Punjab, to be Honorary Col.

East India Railway V. R. C.—The Rev. Edward Grosvenor Ashley Bowen to be Honorary Chaplain.

Nagpore Vol. R. C.—William Brittain Jones, Esquire, C.S.I., C.S., Chief Comsr. of the Central Provinces, to be Honorary Col. vice Sir J. H. Morris, K.C.S.I., C.S., resigned.

Lucknow Vol. R. C.—Capt. Charsley Thomas, Agra Vol. R. C. to be Major-Comdt., vice Major S. C. E. Hartwell, resigned.

Commands.—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India is published for general information:—

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Govr. Genl. of India in Council.—My Lord Marquis, I have to inform your lordship that H. Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Major-Genl. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K. G., to succeed Lieut.-Genl. Sir R. O. Bright, K. C. B., in the Command of a Div. in the Bengal Presidency.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Lieut.-Col. A. D. Butter, Bengal S.C., Wing Comdr. and 2nd-in-Comd., 42nd N. I., (m. c.) for 182 days; Lieut. H. S. Massy, Bengal, S. C., Squdn. Officer 19th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for one year.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of furlough by the Right Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India:—Major C. S. Beauchamp, R. E., (m. c.) for two months.

The following promotion is made, subject to H. M's. approval:—

Bengal S. C.—To be Lieut.-Col.—Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) John Francis FitzGerald Cologan, 20th Sept.

Commissariat Department—Sergt. and Offg. Sub-Condr. Thomas Davis to be Sub-Condr., vice Sub-Condr. H. G. Hein, pensioned, from 11th July, 1883.

Ordnance Department—Sub-Condr. William Henry Smith, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade from the 28th Feb. 1883.

Subordinate Medical Department—1st Class Asst. Apothecary Henry D'Lacy to be 2nd Class Apothecary from 9th Feb. 1883, vice Apothecary Richard Higginson, pensioned; 1st Class Asst. Apothecary William Mann to be 2nd Class Apothecary from 16th Feb. 1883, vice Apothecary Henry William Johnson, pensioned; Passed Hospital Apprentice William Forrester to be 2nd Class Asst. Apothecary from 9th Feb. 1883, vice Asst. Apothecary Henry D'Lacy, promoted; Passed Hospital Apprentice Patrick Wilkins O'Gorman to be 2nd Class Asst. Apothecary from 16th Feb. 1883, vice Asst. Apothecary William Mann, promoted.

Native Army.—16th N. I.—Subadar Narain Sing to be Subadar-Major, vice Buldeo Patack, invalided, 16th April, 1883.

Lieut. Charles Blenheim Porter, Bengal S. C., is transferred to the Half-pay List, with effect from 7th Oct., 1883, subject to H. M.'s approval.

H. E. the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India from the dates specified:—

Madras.—To the 2nd Class, with the title of "Bahadur."—Subadar Vencatachellum, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, vice Pensioned Subadar-Major Bowany Sing, "Bahadur," deceased, 8th May, 1883; Subadar Andeenaroydoo, 30th N. I. vice Pensioned Subadar-Major Curpanab, "Bahadur," deceased, 15th May, 1883.

Volunteer Corps.—H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a [redacted] into leave on medical certificate for twelve [redacted]

Mr. C. H. Mackie, in Class III of the State Railway Locomotive Dept., is transferred from the Establishment under the orders of the Chief Comsr. British Burma, to that under the orders of the Director Genl. of Railways.

Mr. W. R. Gilbert, Ex. Eng., 4th Grade, temporary rank. British Burma, reverted to his substantive rank of Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, from 20th Aug. 1883.

Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Ex. Enr. 2nd Grade, Railway Branch, has been granted by H. M's Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for two months on sick certificate, in continuation of the extension for six and three months previously granted.

Mr. D. J. Clancey, Asst. Engr., 3rd Grade, Assam, having passed the examination prescribed in paragraphs 16-18, Chapter II, of the P. W. Code, on 5th Sept. 1883, is promoted to Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, with effect from that date.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following permanent and Offg. promotions in the Indian Telegraph Dept., with effect from the dates specified and until further orders:—

Mr. T. Blissett, from Supdt., 2nd Grade, to Supdt., 1st Grade; Mr. J. Burke, from Supdt., 3rd Grade, to Supdt., 2nd Grade; Mr. C. E. Pitman, C. I. E., from Supdt., 4th Grade, to Supdt., 3rd Grade; Mr. E. A. Boyd, from Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, to Supdt., 4th Grade; Mr. J. M. Lane, from Supdt., 2nd Grade, to officiate as Supdt., 1st Grade; Mr. W. C. Darling, from Supdt., 3rd Grade, to officiate as Supdt., 2nd Grade, with effect from 31st Aug. 1883; Mr. W. J. Brind, from Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, to officiate as Supdt., 4th Grade, with effect from 10th May 1883; Mr. W. H. M. Hare, from Asst. Supdt., 1st Grade, to officiate as Supdt., 4th Grade, with effect from 17th July 1883 to 9th Aug. 1883 inclusive and from 31st Aug. 1883.

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For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate, based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

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KURRACHEE.

BIRTH.

HOLLWAY—September 18, at Kurrachee, the wife of Clinton Hollway, Lieut., Lincolnshire Regiment, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HILLS—September 21, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel G. S. Hills, 28th P. N. I., of a daughter.

THOMAS—September 13, at Palunpore, Kangra Valley, the wife of W. E. Thomas, of twins daughters.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1883.

THE reports from Madagascar of reverses suffered by the French on the North-West coast are probably exaggerated, and even if true cannot refer to events of much importance as the key to the situation lies elsewhere. But they are significant of the difficulties which await the policy so thoughtlessly adopted by the present French Administration in Madagascar and in Annam, and for which the French public, with its very insufficient information about foreign affairs, and especially those outside Europe, is ill prepared. There is probably no fear that events in Madagascar will bring about complications with England, if the French commanders only exercise ordinary prudence, and bear in mind the indiscretions of Admiral Pierre and all that has sprung from them. But the relations between France and China, which seem again to have taken a critical turn, have a far deeper importance, and must be a subject of anxious meditation at the present moment to statesmen in London, in Paris, and, we may add, in India. A war with China can bring few gains with it to the French nation, and even if successful from a military point of view must cripple its resources and still further diminish its weight and consideration in Europe, besides imperilling its relations with England. The Mexican war was the first serious downward step in the career of the Second Empire, and that unhappy adventure offers analogies only too striking with those into which the Republic is now plunging or drifting. The reviving hopes of the Monarchical party in France are closely connected with these injudicious adventures, and will certainly assume greater importance than they have now, if those adventures are crowned, as is only too probable, with disappointments or reverses.

DR. BLANC has recently been exhibiting a solicitude for the interests of his profession which is more distinguished for zeal than good sense. During the controversy respecting "doctors' shops," we frequently expressed the opinion that the interests of the medical profession would be benefited to a far greater extent by the adoption of a humane and liberal policy than by following the narrow, unsympathetic principles which have been abandoned by the most illiberal trades' unions. In his agitation respecting "doctors' shops" Dr. Blanc had a certain amount of reason on his side. The main objection to his idea was that it was unsuited for the present stage of Indian society; and that, if injudiciously enforced, it would produce great evils, for the benefit of a very limited section of the medical profession—a section, we may add, which stands in no great need of such assistance. For this reason Dr. Blanc's movement received no support, even from his own colleagues. Its failure, however, did not damp Dr. Blanc's resolution, for last Wednesday he pertinaciously revived the ques- [redacted] a most shadowy character. When, however, we realise that he has misconceived many of the opinions on which he relies, that his facts are generally inexact or inapplicable, and that his reasoning is frequently false, it seems a pity to disturb his proposition in the oblivion to which it is consigned. But, unfortunately, many of his statements are calculated to produce an erroneous impression which it is desirable to remove.

In the first place, many people may jump to the hasty conclusion that, whether Dr. Blanc's proposals be right or wrong, it is evident that the plan of appointing honorary surgeons to hospitals has not proved entirely satisfactory. Now, we submit that this conclusion has not been proved, or even implied, by any fact Dr. Blanc has been able to adduce, or any opinion he has quoted. Although he may not say it in so many words, his speech conveys the idea that the passage in Dr. Cody's report, which forms the text of the discourse, is itself a censure on the honorary surgeons. Dr. Cody recommended that the honorary surgeons should be paid for their services; and Dr. Blanc instantly argues therefrom that the honorary system has broken down, and that we should revert to the old practice of a paid assistant surgeon. Dr. Cody, unhappily, is not here to explain what he did mean; but any one who studies Dr. Cody's reports, and who has heard him express his views on this matter, will perceive that the inference Dr. Blanc endeavours to draw from the sentence referred to is entirely incorrect, and that, moreover, in his arguments with respect to the financial part of the subject, he leaves completely out of sight the principal object with which honorary assistant surgeons were appointed. Those who have had the opportunity of ascertaining Dr. Cody's ideas are of opinion that he never contemplated the supersession of the present honorary surgeons by a paid assistant, or considered that the services gratuitously rendered were deficient. The favourable reports he has made respecting his three assistants accords with this assumption; and the phraseology of his suggestion that the *honorary* assistant surgeons should be remunerated is conclusive evidence in the same direction. The most probable interpretation of Dr. Cody's meaning is that the honorary assistant surgeons should remain honorary, but that, in order to save them from being actually money out of pocket by their attendance, some small honorarium should be granted to each of them which, besides paying the cost of conveyance, might also prove a stronger bond between them and the hospital. Whether this view of Dr. Cody's suggestion be correct or not is, after all, of little importance in testing Dr. Blanc's theories. The one idea to be disposed of is, not whether Dr. Cody's proposal was acceptable, but whether his suggestion conveyed an imputation on the efficiency of the present honorary surgeons. We believe no such construction can be placed upon it; and if an imaginative critic could extract some such apparent meaning from the passage, the whole matter is disposed of effectually by a reference to Dr. Cody's favourable report on his honorary colleagues and his recommendation that they should be reappointed.

If we come to Dr. Blanc's observations on the general question of honorary surgeons, we find his arguments even less tenable. As we have already said, he omits from his consideration the actual objects with which honorary surgeons were appointed. It was from no mere economical idea of saving the assistant surgeon's pay, nor was it in the hope of obtaining more efficient services than could be rendered by a paid assistant, that the new system was adopted. These considerations did not in any way influence the Corporation or Government in coming to a decision, and Dr. Blanc's remarks on this head have no bearing whatever on the subject. Mr. Dosabboy Framjee, in a few sentences last Wednesday, put the question neatly in a nut-shell. He asked what had become of the tall-talk about disinterested motives and philanthropy when the honorary assistant surgeons were appointed. If this public spirit had fled, as some seemed to assert, the first to indicate the fact should be the unpaid surgeons themselves; and could any one say that these gentlemen had ever asked to be paid for their services? Now, there is no reason why doctors should possess more philanthropy and disinterestedness than other men. We have no desire to deny them their full share, or more, of either quality; but this question may be discussed and decided without indulging in any tall-talk on such matters. The statements of Dr. Cook, the speeches of corporationers, and the expressions of Government in connection with this question when it was first brought forward, leave us in no doubt as to the motives with which the scheme was started. The principal object was to open up hospital practice to private medical practitioners. Whatever individual orators may have said about philanthropy, Government took a more practical view, and recorded that the unpaid services were to be given in consideration of the experience and the reputation gained thereby. These inducements were sufficient to attract applications from nine practitioners, from whom the three present honorary assistant surgeons were selected. Are we to understand now that the experience and reputation have proved less substantial than was anticipated? Are the present honorary surgeons dissatisfied, and are the inducements offered insufficient to attract a fairly good class of private practitioners? The letters which we published yesterday from Dr. Pesikaka and other medical men supply a convincing answer to this question. Even on the supposition that the supply of qualified honorary surgeons might be in danger of giving out, a good deal of Dr. Blanc's speech had better have been left unsaid. He quoted a slovenly paragraph from the *Lancet* which, if it have any bearing on the question, is unfair to medical practitioners generally, and to the honorary assistant surgeons at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in particular. We are informed by the author of the paragraph, who evidently writes from data which he did not understand, that "in England such [honorary] appointments are an object of ambition, and it would be matter for regret if, by any action either of the Government or of the Municipality of Bombay, they came to be considered there as situations which might be adequately filled by men of defective professional education and acquirements and of inferior social position." Dr. Blanc, we think, was ill-advised in concluding his speech with a quotation of this character. It contains not a word against the general principle of appointing honorary surgeons: it merely insinuates that danger may arise out of its adoption in Bombay. The questions raised by this ill-chosen citation are the following: (1) Is the post of honorary assistant surgeon to a large hospital not an object of ambition in Bombay? (2) Have the Government or Municipality of Bombay done anything to lessen its dignity or importance? (3) Are the gentlemen who fill these honorary posts men of such defective professional education and acquirements, and of such inferior social position, as should disqualify them for these posts? We put the last question in comparative form, because acquirements and social position are purely relative qualifications. If Dr. Blanc is prepared to return an affirmative answer to all or any one of the three interrogations, it was his duty to place the *Lancet* paragraph at the top of his address and proceed to prove it. To employ it unproved and unsupported in order to back up a case otherwise feeble was an act of injustice to all parties concerned. For the points hinted at by the *Lancet* are just those which Government and the Municipality must examine and decide. The admission of private practitioners to hospital practice was designed for their benefit. Private practitioners in Bombay surely have a perfect right to acquire knowledge in one of their own Municipal hospitals. This right is only limited by considerations in the interests of the patients. The authorities, therefore, have to consider if the gentlemen whom Dr. Blanc desires to see dismissed possess the requisite qualifications for their posts, and perform their self-imposed duties efficiently. If they did not, it would become the duty of the Municipality, in pursuance of the excellent principle laid down in favour of private practitioners, to advertise for fresh volunteers. If it were found that no applicants of the required status and qualifications came forward, then, and then only, it would be time to consider Dr. Blanc's retrograde proposition. At present there seems no likelihood of such contingencies arising, and the proposal may be allowed to lie on the shelf where it has been judiciously deposited.

SOME of our contemporaries ask why the speeches of those who took part in the Bombay public meeting in favour of the Ilbert Bill were included in the published Opinions, while those of the much more impassioned speakers at the Calcutta Town Hall meeting against that celebrated project of law were omitted. The natural, indeed the obvious, explanation of the observed difference which suggests itself to well-informed journals is of course that the Government of India dreaded the effect on home public opinion if the argumentative eloquence of Mr. Branson and the rest had been sent to England. But that explanation not satisfying the incredulous, it becomes necessary to supplement it by another, which has the simple merit of being in strict accordance with the fact. The proceedings of the Bombay meeting were forwarded to Government with the memorial agreed upon, and were accordingly included in the published papers. The organizers of the Calcutta meeting, for reasons which were no doubt good in their own estimation, only forwarded to Government the resolutions passed by the Calcutta gathering, and passed over in silence the speeches delivered on the occasion. Consequently the resolutions were published, while the speeches were not. What would have been said if the Government had gone beyond the record and fished out of the columns of the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* the *ipsissima verba* which astonished India last spring? Why, of course, this would have been said—that they did it in pure mischief and devilment, with intent to ruin the Calcutta European in English opinion. An expurgated edition of those speeches was issued in Calcutta subsequently, in which "the greasy Baboos" were softened into "intelligent natives," and so on. But the Government could not well have taken such a liberty with other peoples' speeches. If it gave them at all, it must have given them in their original shape. And that would have been unkind, and perhaps might have been denounced as impertinent, seeing that they were never asked to include those speeches in their collection of Opinions. It is surprising that a grievance of equal importance has not been made out of the circumstance that the ladies' memorial was not included in the recent issue. The reason was, of course, that the memorial was not drawn up to enlighten the Government, but for the perusal of Her Majesty in person; but it is a great mistake to allow reasons to interfere with even a week's ventilation of a grievance. The Ladies' Committee drew up this interesting State paper in a room at Calcutta to which Mr. Apcar—a pure Asiatic in blood and birth—alone was admitted. All other males were religiously excluded. The signatures procured throughout India amounted ultimately to the respectable total of upwards of 5,000, and it is to be hoped that Her Most Gracious Majesty will deign to cast her royal eye over the list. Some of the signatures are, it must be confessed, a little uncommon as representing Mr. Branson's "fair-haired English girls," who are supposed—under the guidance of Mr. Apcar—to have elaborated and signed the memorial. It is not uncommon to find the signature of "Mrs. D'Asiatica" leading off those of her whole family of daughters—"Miss D'Asiatica," "Miss Victoria D'Asiatica," "Miss Jemima D'Asiatica," "Miss Augusta D'Asiatica," and winding up with the pothooks and hangers of "Miss Tottie D'Asiatica,"—not one of whom ever before dreamed of posing as British-born subjects of the Queen-Empress. If the Government of India had waylaid this curious collection of autographs and included them in the recent *Gazette Extraordinary*, the addition to the bulk of that historical publication would scarcely have added to its gravity. Still a very good grievance might be made out of the omission.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

THE French Government seems determined to rush upon its fate. That China means to go to war, rather than suffer Tongking and Annam to be quietly annexed by France, is no longer doubtful. It may be true that Lord Granville has urged the Chinese Ambassador not to let his Government take any rash step; but France is so completely in the wrong in this quarrel that the English Government cannot possibly have committed itself to the opinion that China should tamely abandon her rights of sovereignty over important provinces of which a foreign nation covets the possession. Indeed, it is not difficult to foresee that, if war should break out between France and China, England must eventually take part with the latter Power. This action will be enforced upon her by the overwhelming importance of her trade with China and by dread of the consequences that might ensue if either the French, on coming victorious out of the struggle, could dictate what terms they pleased to China, or if the Chinese were to vanquish a European Power in single combat. For the last forty years England has enjoyed the virtual protectorate of China; and she cannot allow her position to be endangered because the restless vanity of M. Challemel-Lacour makes him seek all over the world for a counterpoise to the English acquisition of Egypt. Even the threatened demonstration of the French fleet before Canton ought not to be permitted by England, for, as the Chinese are quite prepared to protect their coasts with torpedoes, such a display would probably lead to collisions that would make war inevitable. The English Government should make up its mind to insist on having the neutrality of the treaty ports of China recognized by France. Let the latter fight out her quarrel elsewhere as she pleases. Perhaps the best hope for the maintenance of peace lies now in the chance that the French Chambers will refuse to grant to M. Ferry's Ministry the necessary means for waging war with China. The Ministry can engage in petty expeditions without previously asking the consent of the Chambers, as it has power to employ the fleet, the marines, and the Foreign Legion on its own authority. But to fight China the French Government will want an army of 40,000 or 50,000 men; and it seems incredible that the Chambers, which shrunk from voting the supplies for an expedition to Egypt in company with an English force, will consent to weaken the home army and spend many millions of money for the purpose of gratifying a love of foreign adventure which must be fruitless and idle. One looks forward, then, with some satisfaction to the prospect of a change of Ministry in France.

If any one ever imagined that the Comte de Paris could become a formidable Pretender to the French throne, his mind must have been disabused of such an idea by what has occurred this week. The refusal of the Comtesse de Chambord to let the chief of the Orleans family attend the funeral of her husband as chief mourner was natural and reasonable enough: for the Spanish and Neapolitan Bourbons, being descendants of Louis XIV., are nearer of blood to the late Comte de Chambord than the Orleans princes, who are descended from a younger brother of Louis XIII. But, if the Legitimists were really well disposed towards the Comte de Paris, this question of precedence would surely have been settled in his favour, for he is indisputably the head of the French Bourbons. The truth is, however, that the Legitimists only accepted the submission of the Orleans family to the Comte de Chambord as an act of repentance. They pardoned the Princes who went to Frohsdorf to acknowledge that their own father had been a usurper, but they cannot help despising them. Indeed, there seems to be in the Orleans blood an incurable taint of meanness which must repel all chivalrous natures. Philippe Egalité trafficked with the leaders of the Revolution in the lives of Louis XVI. and his family, in the vain hope of securing for himself the succession to the throne. Louis Philippe was a mere hucksterer, who when he fell from power, had not a single friend left in the country he had ruled over for eighteen years. In like manner, his sons and grandsons have repudiated him in order to curry favour with the Legitimists, and get the help of the latter towards obtaining the large grant of compensation made to them by the French Chambers for the loss of their estates under the Empire. How can Frenchmen respect these sordid intriguers? There is something to fire the blood in the far from ignoble Pretendership of a Bonaparte, or a Divine Right Bourbon, but the lost cause of the Orleanists represents nothing but a not very honourable mercantile speculation. The Legitimists may recognize the Comte de Paris as the political heir of the last of their kings, they cannot indeed do otherwise; but it is safe to prophesy that they will never raise so much as a little finger to enable him to vindicate his right to the throne.

The Conservatives are much elated at the result of the Rutlandshire election. The ridiculously small number of votes polled by the Liberal candidate shows how completely the Gladstone Government has succeeded in alienating the affections of the farming interest. In fact, if a general election were to take place now, the Liberals would lose in the counties a far larger number of seats than they won in 1880. The farmers are furious at the refusal of the Government to do anything to redress the admitted inequality of local taxation, which presses most unfairly on agriculture. But they are still more indignant at the wilful neglect of the Government to take adequate precautions against the importation of foot and mouth disease into this country. This disease is committing fearful ravages in Cheshire, Lancashire, East Anglia, and Wales; and the losses it causes the farmers more than outweigh the gains they have made by a harvest which, except as regards wheat, is better than any they have been blessed with for the last ten years. It is not denied that the disease has been brought into England by infected cattle from abroad; yet the Government refuses to take the only means of preventing the spread of the plague by putting a stop to the importation of cattle from any infected country. It would almost seem as if our Radical rulers, in blind antipathy to the agricultural interest, were anxious to make this country as dependent on foreigners for the supply of meat as it is already for the supply of bread. The proportion of foreign cattle now brought to the English market is quite insignificant; yet, in the supposed interest of "the consumer," the Government will not put such restrictions on this traffic as will save the flocks and herds of the English farmer from decimation. Would it not be better for the consumer to have immunity from disease secured to the stock bred in this country? This is not a question of protection, but of sanitary precaution, and the English farmer may well feel indignant at the scandalous injustice with which he is treated.

A very interesting experiment is now being tried in connexion with the establishment of the South Wales University at Cardiff. A proposal has been made that the working-men of South Wales should contribute each a farthing a week out of their wages in order to create a fund out of which scholarships at the University may be founded for the benefit of their children. The *Times*, in a very foolish article, sneers at this scheme as sure to fail, and taunts the working-man with having no self-respect in the matter of education, and being only anxious to have his children taught at the expense of the upper and middle classes. This reproach is quite unfounded. The *Times* forgets that the upper and middle classes of Englishmen are not at all ashamed to obtain charitable assistance towards educating their own children. At several of our great public schools, notably at Eton, and at the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the value of the educational emoluments placed within the reach of the students far exceeds that of the fees paid by their parents. These splendid foundations have been enriched by innumerable Royal grants and by the gifts of many generations of pious benefactors; and, from the sons of peers downwards, Englishmen of wealth and good birth secure a monopoly of these national institutions by paying a premium in the form of school or college fees for the privilege of admission. In fact, the only very wealthy Royal foundation which has not been diverted from its original purpose, and confiscated for the benefit of the richer classes of English society, is Christ's Hospital, better known as the Blue Coat School, which has been saved by the adoption of a dress for the boys that stamps them with an outward mark of social inferiority. Working-men need not, therefore, be ashamed to follow the example of their betters in taking advantage of State help to give their children the benefits of a good education. If they can also raise a Fund by subscription to send the most promising of their children to a University, such conduct will be greatly to their credit. I am glad to learn, on the best authority, that the appeal made to the working-men of South Wales to raise such a fund is likely to be attended with a success that will surprise the self-complacent and ignorant critics of the London press.

Lord Hartington made a very conciliatory speech at Sheffield last night. His remarks about the possible date of the evacuation of Egypt by British troops show a spirit of prudence which was wanting in his famous prophecy that a period of six months would suffice for the occupation. He now mildly expresses the hope that, before Parliament reassembles, the Egyptian Government will have made such progress in the arduous task of learning to walk alone as will justify the English Government in proposing greatly to reduce, if not altogether to do away with, the British garrison in Egypt. This prospect is indefinite enough, in all conscience. It is satisfactory, however, to learn from Lord Hartington's speech that nothing in the nature of an immediate and precipitate evacuation of Egypt is contemplated by the Government. The rapid disappearance of the cholera from Egypt may be accepted as a proof that under British auspices a good deal more vigour has already been infused into the Egyptian administration; for the ravages of the cholera were far more terrible and lasting on the occasion of its last visitation.

Mr. Wilfrid Blunt announces that he has chosen India as the scene of his next exploit in the character of a political busybody and mischief-maker. He goes out to you, according to his own account, for the purpose of helping Lord Ripon to give back India to the Indians. Mr. Blunt is no doubt honestly of opinion, like Mr. Seymour Keay, that we are despoiling India—those who wish to see the other side of this question effectively stated should read "John Indigo's" paper in the *National Review* for September—and he is bound, therefore, to do his best to extinguish the English interest in India. He is evidently not at all dismayed at the recollection of his ignominous failure in Egypt, where his proceedings as an amateur diplomatist had a considerable effect in leading the National party to provoke a quarrel with England, and in bringing his friend Arabi to grief. Nor does he pause to consider the terrible calamities he would bring upon India if he were to mislead native patriots into imagining that there is any real meaning in the grand talk of English statesmen about destroying the last remnant of race ascendency in India. No doubt, he will succeed in finding or creating a few Indian Arabis, and perhaps in crystallising the seditious articles of the native press into an insurrectionary movement, which the English rulers of India who now preach the doctrine of universal philanthropy would repress with a sternness of which perhaps they now fancy themselves incapable.

J. M. M.

THE LATE MR. S. H. PHILLPOTTS, C. S.

THE great loss which the Bombay Civil Service and the District of Ahmedabad suffered last month by the sudden death, by cholera, of the popular, able District Judge, Mr. Phillpotts, is universally felt in the district. The leading citizens and officials of Ahmedabad have marked their appreciation of his good work by collecting a handsome subscription to perpetuate his memory. Soon after Mr. Phillpotts' death, a large and influential public meeting was convened at the invitation of Nagar Shett Premabhai Hemabhai, at the Hemabhai Institute. Mr. Reid (Acting Collector) presided. At this meeting resolutions were passed:—(1) Deploring the great loss the city had sustained in Mr. Phillpotts' death; (2) that a letter expressing this loss and the worth of the deceased be addressed to Government; (3) that a letter of condolence should be sent to the deceased's father, the Venerable Archdeacon Phillpotts, Penrhyn, Cornwall; (4) deciding to invite subscriptions to perpetuate the memory of the worthy Judge in connection with the city of Ahmedabad. Under the last-named resolution Rs. 2,700 were subscribed on the spot, and the amount has now been increased to over Rs. 3,500. A committee was appointed of the following leading citizens and others:—The Nagar Shett (Rao Bahadur Premabhai Hemabhai); Rao Bahadurs Bechardas Ambaidas, C. S. I., Bholanath Sarabhai, Mukundrae Manirae, and Motilal Lalbhai; Khan Bahadurs Jehangeer Mian and Pheroze Hoshang Dustur; Professor Kathvate; Mr. Naorojee Pestonjee Vakil; Rao Sahebs Ranchhodbhai Chhotalal, Mahipatram Rupram, Lalshankar Umiashankar, Lallubhai Pranvullabh, Narbheram Rugnathdas, Harilal Ambashankar, Meer Ali Mian, and a few others. We give below the two letters, one addressed to Mr. Phillpotts' father, and the other to Government:—

To the Venerable Archdeacon Phillpotts, Penrhyn, Cornwall.

Ahmedabad, Gujerat, 4th Sept., 1883.

Venerable and Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the committee (appointed at a large and influential public meeting of the inhabitants of this city), beg respectfully to convey to yourself and the other members of your family our cordial and sincere condolence at the sad loss you have suffered in the untimely death of your amiable and accomplished son, our late highly esteemed District and Sessions Judge.

We earnestly hope it will be some consolation to you in your present sorrow to know of the high estimation and affection in which your late son was universally held. He had won golden opinions in the various parts of this Presidency in which he held office, and he came to this city four-and-a-half years ago, as the head of the judicial establishment of this district, with a reputation for unswerving impartiality, unimpeachable integrity, and great kindliness of disposition—a reputation which was more than justified during his short, alas! too short, career in our midst.

As a Judge, we may say without exaggeration, he was careful, impartial, patient, and merciful, so that his decisions gave universal satisfaction; to all his numerous subordinates of every grade, he was unaffectedly considerate and courteous; towards his native friends he uniformly exhibited an affability and generous freedom from race-prejudices, that was extremely gratifying and rendered him highly and deservedly popular; whilst generally, towards all classes of the people, such was the charity and kindliness of his heart, sympathizing in their troubles and co-operating liberally in all movements for their welfare, that the honoured name of "Phillpotts Saheb" was as familiar to all as a household word, and will, we feel sure, for years to come be held in affectionate and grateful remembrance.

You will therefore believe us, when we say that in this populous city, his untimely death is indeed lamented as a public calamity. He was as one in a thousand, and we feel that his loss creates a void that will not easily be filled up.

Considering then our own feelings, we can well conceive how inexpressible must be your grief in losing so noble a son, cut off in his very prime, and at a time too when he was nearing the close of his happy career in this country, and looking forward to returning home to you all. These words of consolation, we know, avail nothing in a trial so severe; we, however, trust and pray that the Almighty, who in his wisdom has visited you with this sore affliction, will also enable you to bear it with patience and fortitude!

In conclusion, we beg to inform you that the native friends of your late son, both in this city and elsewhere, in order to testify their grateful regard for his memory in some lasting manner, have resolved to collect subscriptions (which have already amounted to over Rs. 3,000) to be devoted to some useful and fitting memorial, such as will keep in perpetual recollection the cherished name of "Phillpotts Saheb" in this city. Begging once more that you will accept the assurance of our hearty sympathy and respect, we remain, venerable and dear sir,

Yours very faithfully and truly,

(Signed) PREMABHAI HEMABHAI.
C. M. CURSETJEE.
BHECHERDAS AMBAIDAS.
BHOLANATH SARABHAI.
P. H. DASTUR.
MEER JEHANGIR MIAN.
LALSHANKER UMIASHANKER.
NURBHERAM RUGNATHDAS.
VURUJRAI SAKERLALL.

From the members of the within-named committee, to the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Ahmedabad, Sept. 4.

Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the committee appointed at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad held on the 30th ultimo at the Hemabhai Institute, beg to convey (as it has been unanimously resolved at the said meeting), on behalf of all classes of people of this city, our hearty sympathy and condolence with His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council for the great loss the Bombay Government has sustained in the sad and untimely death of Sextus H. Phillpotts, Esquire, C. S., late District and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad.

2. During the four years and a half that Mr. Phillpotts had been in our midst in chief charge of the judicial establishment of this district, his unremitting devotion to his onerous duties, his high sense of justice, and strict impartiality tempered as it was with humane kindliness and mercy, gave the utmost satisfaction throughout this extensive district; whilst the ready courtesy, open-handed generosity, and above all the cordial sympathy which he ever showed and expressed towards all who came in contact with him, officially or socially, had endeared him to all classes of people in this city.

3. We feel that by his death, which all who knew him must deeply mourn, the Government has lost a zealous, painstaking, and highly popular officer; the Civil Service one of its most prominent members; and the people of this city and district an earnest friend and kind-hearted protector.

4. We have the honour to state, for the information of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that at the above-mentioned meeting, it was unanimously resolved that all the native friends and admirers of the late Mr. Phillpotts be invited to contribute towards a fund to be ultimately devoted to some useful purpose, with a view to perpetuate the memory of the deceased in this city. The amount subscribed has already amounted to about Rs. 3,000.—We are, &c.

(Signed) PREMABHAI HEMABHAI, Chairman.
C. M. CURSETJEE.
BECHARDAS AMBAIDAS.
BHOLANATH SARABHAI.
P. H. DASTUR.
MEER JEHANGIR MIAN.
NURBHERAM RUGNATHDAS.
LALSHANKER UMIASHANKER.
and others.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

POONA RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 25.

Ladies' Prize—Paddumjee, 47; Murray, B.V.R., 41; Colonel Laughton, 36.

The rifle meeting was stopped to-day, soon after noon owing to heavy rain. To-day's programme will be finished to-morrow, and to-morrow's programme will be carried out the day after, the meeting closing on Monday instead of Saturday.

METEOROLOGY AND RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 25.

During the course of a lecture delivered this evening by Mr. H. Blandford, Meteorological Reporter to Government, on the rainfall of India, the lecturer attributed the recent drought in Northern India to the following causes:—An unusual amount of snow retained until late in the season in the Himalayan valleys; abnormally high pressure of atmosphere; and prolonged continuation of dry north-west winds in Northern India, which this year have extended far beyond the usual period.

Sir Steuart Bayley, while thanking the lecturer, remarked that the efforts now being made for the investigation of the meteorology of India on a systematic principle are likely to prove of the utmost value in enabling Government to take early measures to cope with famines.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SERIOUS FIRE AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

A store-house at Woolwich Arsenal containing rockets was destroyed by fire yesterday. A continuous exploding of rockets lasting three quarters of an hour was caused by the conflagration. Rockets flew about in all directions, some extending to the distance of six miles, and caused great damage to property, besides killing two people. It is believed that the catastrophe was purely accidental.

NEWS FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

News from the Transvaal states that the two chiefs Mampoer and Mapoch have been sentenced to death by the Boers.

AFFAIRS IN MADAGASCAR.

It is reported from Madagascar that the Hovas have retaken all the positions captured by the French on the North-West coast, with the exception of Majunga.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 24.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia left here for Bombay to-day.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived at Plymouth this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollers..........3 15-16d.

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80⅝
4½ per cent. ,,	84⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101½
4½ ,, French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	50⅝

Arrival.—Bass Roch.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, September 24.

10 p.m.	77·5

TUESDAY, September 25.

6 a.m.	74·7
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	77·8
4 p.m.	77·1

THE Postmaster-General has issued a notice warning people against using linen envelopes for their home correspondence. Whereas letters enclosed in paper covers are passed, those in linen envelopes are "subject to a detention of thirteen days off Italian ports before they are allowed to be sent on shore." Mr. Fanshawe suggests that "the use of linen envelopes should therefore be avoided in sending letters for Europe during the continuance of the present quarantine arrangements."

THE *Times* of the 5th inst. contains the following paragraph:—

> The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and their children left London early yesterday morning for Germany, on a visit to their friends, prior to departing for India later in the season. Their Royal Highnesses, who were attended by Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone and the Lady in Waiting, drove to the Charing-cross Station of the South-Eastern Railway, where they were received by Sir Edward Watkin, M. P., (chairman), and Mr. Myles Ferton (general manager), a saloon having been attached for their use to the 7-40 a.m. continental mail-train. Their Royal Highnesses in quitting Charing-cross, travelled *via* Chislehurst, Tunbridge, and Ashford, to Dover, whence, upon their arrival at 9-30 a.m., they crossed the Channel by special boat to Calais, where they arrived after a tolerably fair passage. On leaving the Gare Maritime of the latter port, the Royal party were to proceed by way of Brussels and Cologne to Potsdam, where they are expected to arrive about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses will probably return to England about the 18th inst., and will leave London, it is believed, on the 2nd of October for India, whither the Duke of Connaught proceeds to take up his command."

DR. JOYNT was one of the passengers by the mail-steamer Lombardy which arrived from England yesterday.

IT is stated that the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs will return to Bombay on the 26th of October.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Darjeeling at the end of October or early in November, going first to Dinagepore, and then to Cooch Behar, where he will install the Maharajah. The installation ceremony takes place on the 8th, and a large party of guests has been invited for the occasion. Mr. Rivers Thompson afterwards proceeds direct to Calcutta, where he will arrive about the 10th or 11th November.

MR. MACKWORTH YOUNG, C.S., Secretary to the Punjab Government, goes home for a couple of years, at the beginning of 1884, starting probably on the 15th January. It is not yet settled who will act as Secretary.

THE Punjab reorganization scheme is now ripe for reference to the Secretary of State, the Lahore paper says. "The subject of the Appellate agency has been discussed by the Legal Member of Council, in communication with the Home Department of the Government of India, and the Judges of the Chief Court of the Punjab. Most likely, the whole scheme will be sent home before very long, for the consideration of Lord Kimberley."

IN an article dealing with the Pigott *vs.* Hastie defamation case, the *Statesman* complains of the unsatisfactory state of the Indian libel law, which permitted Mr. Hastie to "bring forward evidence at the last moment of the existence of which he knew nothing at the time when he gave currency to the libellous statement he had to justify." The *Statesman* adds:—

> "It does seem woeful that Mr. Hastie should escape the punishment which he plainly deserved, by a man coming forward, under privilege as a witness, at the last moment, to swear that, although Mr. Hastie had slandered Miss Pigott, there was one person in Calcutta in whose memory was locked up a story that would blast her reputation. . . . Mr. Fish is on the horns of a dilemma. If he had had a trace of right feeling in his nature, it would have compelled him to address Mr. Wilson plainly on the subject of the suit. He would have said, 'On no account let this case go on, if you can possibly prevent it, because, Mr. Wilson, you must know what I was witness to between Miss Pigott and yourself, and that although I have buried the matter hitherto in my own bosom to prevent scandal, my duty to the Mission, to Mr. Hastie, and to society will oblige me to say what I saw, if this case really goes into Court.' Living with Mr. Wilson, and concerned for the reputation of the Mission, he *must* so have addressed him if his story were true, and any trace of right feeling existed in him. The only alternative is the belief that he is an idiot, and as an idiot, we may assume that he imagined the whole filthy scene which he says was enacted before him. We do not see any escape from this dilemma."

REFERRING to some recent appointments to officerships in various Indian Volunteer Corps, the *Pioneer* remarks:—"At the present time such appointments will be taken as an informal declaration of the great fact that in spite of Ilbert Bills and agitations, the interests of Englishmen in India, official and non-official, are one and indivisible. And in this connexion it is impossible to pass over without a remark the announcement of our Calcutta correspondent, on another page, that the Presidency Volunteers will parade, as usual, as a guard of honour to the Viceroy on His Excellency's arrival at the capital. Such a statement would not, of course, have ranked as news, unless there had previously been rumours (and there were very wide-spread rumours) that this customary feature would be wanting from the programme of the reception. As before the presentation of prizes to the corps last spring, malignant influences would seem to have been at work to induce the Volunteers to forget their duty to their own Colonel and Queen's representative. But we are glad to see that now, as then, the better feeling of the men has prevailed, and prevented an occurrence which would have been remembered for years to their discredit, and which a few months afterwards they themselves would not have cared to look back upon."

THE Lahore paper considers it to be "somewhat strange that the Punjab Government knows hardly anything about Dhulip Singh's proposed visit to India, beyond the fact that His Highness does contemplate coming, and will most likely appear in India before very long." This is curious, as following the authoritative announcement that Dhulip Singh has been persuaded to abandon his intention of coming to India, for this year at any rate. It appears rather as if the Lahore paper knows more of the Punjab Government's mind than it knows itself.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN, of the Indian Civil Service, recently attended a special meeting of the directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and laid before them an outline of a project for establishing agricultural banks or loan associations in India. He urged that the British Consul at Alexandria had reported an increase of 80 per cent. in the imports of machinery into Egypt, and had ascribed this to the purchase of agricultural machinery by the aid of similar associations to those the establishment of which he (Sir W. Wedderburn) was advocating in India. All the conditions were favourable to the prosperity of the ryots, but they were in want of money. A vote of thanks was given to Sir W. Wedderburn, who, it is understood, will bring the subject more fully before a meeting of the Chamber during next month.

THE volume of opinions had not reached England when the mail left, but the *Times* Calcutta correspondent had telegraphed the summaries of the principal opinions which the *Bombay Gazette* published in anticipation of the issue of the Blue-Book. Upon these, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks:—

> That consensus of opinion against the Ilbert Bill on the part of the local authorities throughout India, with which we have long been threatened, turns out to be a curiously discordant consensus. The authorities in question have now been subjected for the last six months to the influence of the most violent agitation on the part of their non-official fellow-countrymen that has been seen for years, and yet, as far as we now know, while most of them propose modifications, few reject the principle of the Bill. But it is the principle which its adversaries have declared from the first to be the accursed thing. That, however, is not the opinion of the Chief Justice of Madras, nor of the Governor of Bombay, who would regard "the withdrawal of the Bill as the gravest political error yet committed in the domestic politics of India," nor even of the Conservative Commander-in-Chief in that province, Sir F. Roberts. The latter, indeed, holds that the new power should only be conferred on covenanted civilians, and warns the Government "not to be too rapidly progressive, but to feel its way," a piece of advice in which every one will concur, and of which no conceivable Government of India will ever stand in need, as long as ever so small and tentative a measure as this Ilbert Bill is resisted as if it were a revolution.

TELEGRAPHING from Cairo on Sept. 6, the *Times* correspondent states:—Surgeon-General Hunter leaves Cairo about the 18th of this month. Previous to his departure he will present to Sir Edward Malet the scheme he has been preparing for the reorganisation of the Sanitary Board. According to this, the sanitary arrangements of the country will be placed in the hands of an administrator who will be a native, but not of necessity a medical man. He will probably have an English assistant. The present Board, which has during the recent epidemic proved its utter worthlessness, will be broken up, and its President, Salim Pasha, and his colleagues dismissed.

THE Lahore paper learns that news has reached Simla that a Russian scientific expedition was about a month or two ago busily engaged in mapping out the district of Sarikol, which is wedged in at the point of juncture of the Balor Tagh range, with that of the Hindu Kush, where it joins the great Himalayan chain. The expedition is said to consist of two Russian officers and six soldiers, besides Asiatics.

THE *Ceylon Observer* gives a list of colonists not born in the island, but who have resided in Ceylon thirty years and upwards. The list is headed by Mrs. Hogg, who arrived in the island as a child of eight years of age in 1801. She has been resident in Ceylon eighty-two years, and is now 90 years of age, and has seen her great-great-grandchildren. The second name is that of Mr. D. Meaden, who arrived in Ceylon as a child in 1817, and who was in England for two years, 1825-26. He has been a resident sixty-four years. The list altogether contains seventy-seven names, and may be taken as a curious contribution to the evidence of the salubrity of the Ceylon climate.

THE Indian Survey Department, says the London *Athenæum*, is at present displaying considerable activity in trans-frontier operations. "We referred lately to the mapping out, by a native explorer, of the route from Bannu to Ghazni by way of the Tochi river and the passes through the Jadran Mountains, which bound the Ghazni valley on the east. The country between this route and that known as the Goomul has also been traversed recently, and the Government of India have just sanctioned a scheme for carrying out the triangulation from the Takht-i-Suleiman peak during the ensuing cold weather. This peak is nearly 12,000 ft. high, and a prohibition against its ascent has been in force for many years. Sanction has also been accorded and arrangements made for a survey of South-Eastern Biluchistan down to the coast line."

AN article on "Our True Route to India" holds the place of honour in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The writer, who evidently knows what he is talking about, pronounces the Jordan Valley scheme altogether absurd. It is discouraging, the writer observes, to reflect that while we have only blundered about the Suez route, we have retraced the steps which under Lord Beaconsfield's Government we were making towards the Euphrates line of way.

AMONG the many new books promised during the coming season we notice "India: the Land and the People," by Sir James Caird, F.R.S.

ONE of the Society papers says:—The young Duke of Portland, who journeyed to India to spend his Christmas with Lord Ripon, and returned to play his part in the London season, has been full of his experienced pleasure, and has put on an extra amount of manhood, while Lord and Lady Harris have also delighted their friends, not alone by their descriptions, but by producing for inspection all the treasures they had made by purchase. Beautiful and costly cloths for table-covers, hangings, &c., and notably a lovely parure of turquoise, besides exquisite garnets and rubies. Some of the Indian gold embroidery is worth a fortune, and a set of church robes, canopy, and banners in burnished gold embroidery on a dead white silk of exceeding richness, for use at Easter, and other festivals of the Church, was made by Lord and Lady Ralph Kerr during their stay in India, and brought over to England to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, and presented by him to the Catholic Church built by him at Arundel.

A TELEGRAM published in the London papers of September 7 states that the French have attacked and burned down the native town of Loango, because the King refused to give up a Portuguese flag formerly presented to him by the Portuguese Commandant.

THERE is no doubt that many lives which might have been saved at Casamicciola were lost, the *Times* correspondent at Rome says, through the grievous delay in sending help when the news of the disaster first reached Naples. "A few days ago two bodies of adults were found in Casamicciola lying on a bed. There were no contusions upon them; death had evidently been caused by starvation. The house in which they were had fallen in such a way that the ruins had formed a kind of vault above the bed. The bodies of two children were found in a similar situation; and so with regard to others, who might have been saved had help been prompt, sufficient, and energetic."

THE *Clairon* professes to be able to give some details of the Comte de Chambord's will. The instrument, which is dated the 4th of June last, leaves £20,000 sterling to the Association de Propagande Eide; £4,000 to each of his nieces; £4,000 to the poor of Paris; and £6,000 to the Franciscan Convent at Goritz. A large proportion of his fortune he leaves to the Duke of Parma, and a smaller portion to the Duke de Bardi. Each of his servants receives a handsome legecy, and the usufruct of his estate, which brings in an income of £72,000 a year, is left for her life to the Comtesse de Chambord.

THE celebrated Russian novelist Ivan Turguenieff died on the 4th inst., at Bougival, of a complaint of the stomach from which he had long been suffering. He was born at Orel in 1818, and studied in succession at Moscow, St. Petersburg, and Berlin. After the completion of his studies he entered the Russian Civil Service. The leisure that his occupation left him he devoted to literature. He did not, however, retain his post long, an essay on Gogol resulting in his exile. Later on he was permitted to return to Russia; but he did not make much use of the permission granted him, and during the remainder of his life he resided chiefly in France. His works, which are well known, were mostly very carefully translated into French, under his own supervision. He was at the head of the Russian "Naturalist" school.

THE members of James Carey's family and the witnesses for the prosecution against O'Donnell left Capetown for England on Sept. 4, in the s.s. Garth Castle.

THE Town Clerk of Bootle, who recently absconded on the discovery being made that he had been embezzling the Municipal funds, is reported to have died in France. "Pierce reached Paris the morning after his flight from Bootle, and proceeded towards Marseilles, intending to go from thence to Spain. His health failed on the way, however, and he finally broke down at Lyons, where he became alarmingly ill. An English clergyman, who was staying in the same hotel, saw him. Pierce gave a fictitious name and occupation, and on being pressed to communicate with his friends he promised the clergyman to make an important statement next morning, but died during the night.'

THE Coroner's inquiry into the death of Elizabeth Howse, who was killed at the fire at Dr. Boyd's private asylum, Southall Park, concluded on September 6. The jury returned a verdict of "death from injuries received in jumping from the roof of the building during the fire," and added the following rider:—"The jury unanimously record their opinion that the laws which give power to confine lunatics should provide sufficient means for their protection from fire, and that the Commissioners in Lunacy should have exercised greater vigilance in causing adequate provisions to be made at Southall Park."

THE London critics, discussing the first appearance of Miss Mary Anderson, the American actress, in England, have apparently been trying to outdo the American papers in the matter of high falutin. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"A perfectly astounding amount of gush has been let loose by our theatrical critics over Miss Anderson's début on Saturday. The criticism of her acting may not, indeed, be always just, but the description of her appearance is all that the floridest of æsthetic word-painters could languish for. 'Her severely simple robe of virgin white,' we read, 'worn with classic grace, revealed a figure as lissom and perfect of contour as a draped Venus of Thorwaldsen.' She is, says another critic, 'a Venus by Mr. Gibson, rather than a Venus by Milo; a classic-draped figure of a Wedgwood plaque, rather than an echo from the Parthenon.' This is really most distracting, and one can only hope that by the time we have seen a little more of this lady's delightful acting some æsthetic authority will have decided for us whether she is indeed a Venus by Milo, or by Thorwaldsen, or by Mr. Gibson, or by Mr. Wedgwood; or, if possible, have invented some wholly new kind of Venus to describe the new phenomenon."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE new Indian trooper Olive will leave Bombay on the 20th October with Nos. 7 and 8 Batteries Royal Artillery, and possibly Head-quarters 4th Bombay Native Infantry, for Aden, and will return thence with the two batteries of Royal Artillery now at Aden, and Head-quarters 22nd Bombay Native Infantry.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal to limit the tenure of the Military Secretaryship to the Punjab Government to five years. Colonel Black, the late incumbent, held it for more than fifteen. Now that the period of regimental commands is restricted, any Staff appointment that is not so limited must soon become the exception.

MAJOR CHARLES WALTER CAMPBELL, General List Cavalry, is about to retire from the service. He served in the Indian Mutiny 1857-58, in the action at Chinhat, throughout defence of the Residency at Lucknow, and in the China war 1860-61 with Fane's Horse. Medal with clasp for the Mutiny; medal with two clasps for China. Was twice wounded in the Mutiny.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. KNOWLES, Officiating Commandant, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, will, we hear, proceed to England on furlough about November next.

THE following appointments have been made in the 23rd Pioneers:—Major S. V. Gordon, Wing Commander, to officiate as 2nd in Command, *vice* Major H. Paterson, who has proceeded on furlough to England; Captain D. Chesney, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Major Gordon.

LIEUTENANT G. A. WILLIAMS, Wing Commander 27th Punjab Native Infantry, has passed his final examination for the Military Account Department, and has proceeded to Rawal Pindi for duty at that station.

SUBADARS VENCATACHELLUM, Q. O. (Madras) Sappers and Miners, and Subadar Andeenaroydoo, 30th Madras N. I., are gazetted to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with the title of Bahadur.

THE conditions of the competitions for the shooting prizes presented by the Commander-in-Chief in India, for the season 1883-84, have been published. There will be a prize of Rs. 100 for firing with carbines, by Royal Artillery and British Cavalry—500 yards, any position; a prize of Rs. 100 for Native Cavalry—400 yards any position; prizes (a cup and Rs. 100) for British Infantry—600 yards, any position; prizes (the Magdala Medal and Rs. 100) for Native Infantry—500 yards, any position.

IT has been finally decided that Jamrud shall not be fortified, the unhealthiness of the place furnishing an unanswerable objection to stationing gunners there. But as the detachment which at present guards the fort must be maintained, we presume that in common humanity something will be seriously attempted to improve the abominable water-supply—if supply it can be called.

So far the offer of bounty to time-expired soldiers in India has been eminently successful, over 4,000 men of all arms having accepted it up to date.

THE Indian relief trooping season was opened on September 4, by the sailing of the Malabar with drafts from different regiments, numbering nineteen officers and 1,047 men. The Malabar is the first Indian troopship which has been fitted up throughout with the electric light. She proceeds *via* the Cape, owing to the cholera in Egypt.

THE Serapis and Crocodile troopships are also to be lighted throughout with the Edison incandescent lamps. About 400 lamps will be employed in each vessel, partly of 8 and partly of 16 candles. The generating machinery will be duplicated to avoid risk of a breakdown. The dynamos will be of the Edison special slow-speed type for marine use.

EIGHTEEN officers and 700 men, besides women and children, left Woolwich Dockyard on the 7th instant by railway for Portsmouth. On arrival there, they were to embark on board Her Majesty's troopship Euphrates for conveyance to India.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Sept. 24.—The barometric changes are slight and irregular, but the distribution is about the normal of the month, the readings being highest on the south-west coast, and relatively low over the Punjab and Chutia Nagpur. A slight increase in the strength of the wind in the west has been accompanied in Bombay by increased cloudiness and some showers, while rain has also fallen in Assam, Northern Bengal, and Burma. Elsewhere the weather has been very fine, and in the Punjab and N. W. P. the sky this morning is absolutely cloudless. Rain to-day:—Dhulia and Akyab, 2 inches; Dhubri, Hazaribagh, Malegaon, and Gopalpore, 1 inch; Sioni, ½ inch. Previously, Sibsagar, Khundwa, and Ahmednuggur, 1 inch; Dhubri, Prome, and Moulmein, ½ inch.

BOMBAY.—After a break which everybody began to think marked the end of the monsoon, rain began to fall here on Monday evening, and has continued since, with a few brief intervals yesterday. Between 6 p. m. on Monday and 6 p. m. yesterday nearly 2 inches of rain were registered in the Fort, and 2¼ inches in Byculla. Very heavy rain fell again last night. At this rate, the Polo Tournament will be seriously interfered with.

RAINFALL AT EGUTPOORA.—The rainfall this monsoon up to Saturday, the 22nd Sept., at Egutpoora, was 118 inches and 50 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla In. cts.
Previously regtd	72 33	78 30	75 87	84 49
24 Monday	0 11			
25 Tuesday	......	1 92	1 90	2 21
Total	72 44	80 22	77 77	86 73
Corresponding date last year	63 06	77 46	74 11	77 1

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p. m. each day. The return Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

(25th September, 1883.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a. m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Thermo. in shade. Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Mean Velocity.	Rain fall.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·859	81·0	S W	23	0·00
Surat	·896	80·6	S W	5	0·00
Bombay	·911	77·7	N N W	12	2·76
Rutnagherry	·951	74·3	S S W	7	1·45
Karwar	·939	76·1	N E light	...	0·15
Mangalore	·970	81·4	W	2	0·00
Calicut	·974	80·7	calm	4	0·02
Cochin	·975	83·1	N W	1	0·00
Masulipatam	·819	90·3	N N W	6	0·00
Madras	·853	88·3	W N W	6	0·00
Negapatam	·813	86·9	S W	2	0·00

POLO TOURNAMENT.

IF the heavy rain of yesterday and last night continues to-day, the polo match fixed for this evening—Bombay *vs.* Central India Horse—will have to be postponed. Should the rain not continue this morning, it is possible the game may be played, as the ground on the Esplanade is of a sandy nature, and dries very rapidly. The following are the names of the two teams to compete for the honour of fighting out the last tie against the 17th Lancers, who drew a bye on Monday evening:—

BOMBAY (Black and Yellow.)	*vs.* C. I. HORSE (Maroon.)
Mr. G. K. Remington.	Mr. W. H. Hughes.
Mr. C. Gray.	Capt. Masters.
Mr. N. Symons.	Mr. E. Pennell.
Mr. A. Craigie.	Mr. H. Robertson.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY *VS.* MOFUSSIL.

THIS match was continued yesterday morning, and concluded in the afternoon at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock; and in spite of the wide margin to the credit of the winning side at the close of the game, a considerable amount of excitement pervaded the last scene, as will be observed later on in the course of this notice. As heavy a burst of rain—for the time it lasted—as we have probably had during the past six weeks, fell all Monday night and throughout the earlier part of yesterday morning, causing the ground to be anything but true on, and in the vicinity of, the "pitch," while in the "field" some spots might reasonably be said to have resembled snipe *jheels*. During the day, too, rain fell at intervals, interrupting the play at times completely, and frequently drizzling, to the discomfort of the players, while the match was going on. However, the "clerk of the weather"—who was pretty freely anathematised—allowed the game to proceed; but the last wicket was barely down five minutes, when the deluge re-commenced. When play closed on Monday evening, the game stood as follows:—Bombay 85 first innings and 3 for three wickets in the second; and Mofussil 68 in the first innings, or 17 short of their adversaries.

The ground was passably playable at 10-30 yesterday morning, but the visitors, not being aware perhaps how quickly it dries, did not put in full appearance till nearly an hour later, when Piers, the not-out of the previous evening, and Gell, took up their positions at the wickets, Piers receiving Barton's opening delivery. Wilkins bowled at the other wicket. Runs did not come fast owing to the state of the ground in general, and the steady bowling and necessarily careful batting in particular. The first five overs resulted in nine runs only, but then Gell became very busy, hitting freely, until his partner and he had added 29 to the total. At this stage Piers played a ball to mid-on off Barton, and Gell called for and attempted a run; but Baxter fielded smartly and threw Gell's wicket down in the nick of time thus ending, in a most unsatisfactory way, the career of a good bat, just when he was becoming well "set." Gell's 21 was neatly put together, though he gave the substitute at point a low hard chance when he had only made 12. (Four wickets for 32 runs.) Newnham, Piers's next partner, did not remain long, as after making a couple and a single Wilkins bowled him with a shooter. Five wickets for 35 runs. Blackwell now joined Piers (who, acting on Grace's principle—"keep up your wicket, and the runs will come of themselves"—was playing with great care, and had only scored 5 singles), and a lively display of cricket ensued; the new comer driving, cutting, and hitting to leg very prettily, until he had compiled 24, while his *vis-a-vis* made 5 more. When the telegraph signalled 50 up, Price relieved Barton, and Blackwell hit his first and third balls to square leg in fine style for four each. At 63, Holland relieved Wilkins, who was also suffering at Blackwell's hands. At 64, off Price's eleventh ball, which broke hugely, Blackwell put up a tame catch to short slip, who promptly took advantage of the chance. Blackwell's 24 included the two fours already mentioned, and only two singles. (Six wickets for 64 runs.) Hunt was the next man, and Piers whose score was 12—all singles—now varied the monotony by making a two. After some slow play, Hunt cut Holland hard, but into Daly's hands. (Seven wickets for 69 runs.) Penny was the eighth man, but the rains commenced at this period (12-45), and as it looked like keeping on, it was resolved to get through that necessary evil tiffin, while the shower interrupted play. The score stood at 70 for 7 wickets.

Tiffin over, and photographs of the two teams having been taken, play was resumed at twenty minutes past two, but Penny, whose luck had left him, apparently, had only increased the total by two runs more when he gave Holland a hardish catch in the slips, which that gentleman held. (Eight wickets for 72 runs.) It now looked as if the previous innings score of Bombay would not be overtopped, but Buchanan and Piers made another little stand—the latter opening his shoulders a trifle and hitting a few threes and twos—until 90 runs were reached when a smart, low, left-handed catch by Holland closed Piers's innings. At 90 Wilkins had relieved Holland, who was not on the spot, and about the same time Barton went on again, *vice* Price. (Nine wickets for 99 runs.) Piers had played an excellent innings of 35, being at the wickets while eight men went in and out—about three hours altogether. The Bombay Captain joined Buchanan, and it looked as if there was to be a merry exhibition—both being hard hitters—but when only 8 more runs had been recorded, Wilkins bowled the latter clean; and the innings—which had been interrupted by rain five times—closed about 3-20 p.m. for 107 runs, leaving the Mofussil 125 to make to win; not a large score when the character of the team is taken into consideration. The following is the analysis of bowling in Bombay's second innings:—

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Barton	120	14	35	3
Wilkins	108	9	44	4
Price	28	2	13	1
Holland	40	2	13	1

After ten minutes' interval, Daly, the not-out man of the previous innings, and Wilkins put in an appearance to wipe off the requisite number of runs, while Newnham and Gell opened with the ball, the former commencing. Wilkins took the first ball, and made a pretty drive to the off for three, and as he was well backed up by his partner, it looked as if the two were about to make a stand; but the bowling was good, and liberties could not be taken. Runs came slowly; ten went up on the telegraph, and then twenty; and at twenty-five Wilkins was cleverly caught by Buchanan behind the wicket. (One wicket for 25 runs.) Mactier was the next to come in, and a run later Buchanan secured Daly. (Two wickets for 26 runs.) Kennedy joined Mactier, but next ball Newnham, who was in rare form again, bowled the latter clean, completely uprooting the middle stump. (Three wickets for 26 runs.) Pottinger and Kennedy played with great care, the result being slow to the on-lookers. Six runs later, however, the former was caught by Buchanan, and five more runs only had been added when Kennedy met a similar fate at the same hands. (Four wickets for 32 runs, and five for 37.) Holland and Barton were now partners, but they had only scored three between them, when in playing a ball from Newnham off his leg, the former put it into Steel's hands, at short leg. (Six wickets for 40 runs.) All hope must now have vanished from the breasts of the "Mofussil" and their sympathisers: one after another had their representatives gone in and been demolished, and when Barton (7th wicket) fell at 49, Aitken (8th wicket) at 49, and Price (9th wicket) at 50, there was little doubt as to the result of the match, but it was extraordinary how long it was before Bombay were allowed to breathe freely, or how long before that "little doubt" was set at rest. Stopford and Daly were the last men to face their opponents, and this they did at exactly twenty minutes to five. It was evident that their sole object was to endeavour to play out time, and so avert defeat; and right gallantly they tried. For 55 minutes these two stolid players received the bombardment of Newnham, Gell, Steel, and Blackwell with the calmest indifference. These bowlers trundled down no less than 23 overs between them, and almost every conceivable style of bowling was tried; but the two batsmen were determined not to give a chance, and only eleven runs (five of them byes) were scored. It certainly looked as if they would effect a draw, and the excitement was getting intense. Of the 23 overs, Newnham bowled eleven (9 of them maidens) for two runs; Gell bowled six (3 maidens) for three runs; Steel four (3 were maidens) for one run, and Blackwell two for no runs and one wicket! At last the umpire, at 5-35 p.m., gave Stopford "out l b w"—he having scored in one hour 6 runs, and Baxter, the not-out, nothing in about the same period. Bombay thus won the match by 63 runs. Loud applause greeted the return of the last two Mofussil batsmen to the "tent," in recognition of their stubborn defence, and it was verily believed that but for Stopford's unhappy leg, the result of the game would have been a draw. The fielding of both sides was admirable, particularly on the part of Nicholson, Kennedy, Daly, Blackwell, Hunt, Holland, Buchanan, and Stopford; and Pottinger as a wicket-keeper would be hard to match in the Presidency, if not throughout India. Of the bowlers we need say nothing; the analysis will speak to their performances, which were certainly extraordinary in some instances. The following is the record of the bowling in the second innings of the Mofussil:—

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Newnham	120	17	29	7
Gell	100	10	28	2
Steel	16	4	1	0
Blackwell	7	1	0	1

The full score was as follows:—

BOMBAY.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
L Penny, c Daly, b Holland	0	c Holland, b Barton	4
G R Challenor, b Wilkins	13	c Daly, b Barton	1
H Gell, b Wilkins	37	thrown out by Baxter.	21
A Newnham, run out	6	b Wilkins	3
G F Blackwell, b Wilkins	13	c Holland, b Price	24
T C Hunt, run out	5	c Daly, b Holland	3
G F Nicholson, b Barton	0	c Holland, b Wilkins	0
F L Steel, st Pottinger, b Wilkins	2	not out	5
H Buchanan, b Wilkins	0	b Wilkins	7
J Moore, c Holland, b Barton	2	c Daly, b Wilkins	0
W B Piers, not out	0	c Holland, b Barton	35
Bye 1, leg byes 6	7	Byes 2; leg byes 2	4
Total	85	Total	107

MOFUSSIL.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
A D Wilkins, b Newnham	7	c Buchanan, b Gell	16
C Price, l. b. w., b Newnham	1	l. b. w., b. Newnham	4
H Kennedy, thrown out by Gell	0	c Buchanan, b Newnham	11
J Pottinger, b Newnham	2	c Buchanan, b Newnham	0
R Mactier, b Newnham	37	b Newnham	0
W J Holland, b Newnham	4	c Steel, b Newnham	1
C F Baxter, b Newnham	4	not out	0
C G Barton, c Steel, b Newnham	5	b Newnham	6
A E Aitken, c Nicholson, b Newnham	3	c Gell, b Newnham	0
A B Stopford, c Gell, b Steel	2	l b w, b Blackwell	6
H Daly, not out	0	c Buchanan, b Gell	10
Bye 1, leg bye 1, wide 1	3	Byes 5, leg byes 2	7
Total	68	Total	61

A HINDOO FESTIVAL.

THE Hindoos of all denominations have been recently celebrating the most religious month of their year, Shravan, during which they are specially busy propitiating their gods and making the path to heaven more smooth and easy by observing fasts, frequenting temples, distributing alms, feasting the Brahmins, and washing away their guilt at the seashore or in the sacred temple of Walkeshwar. He who does not mind the miscellaneous smells of the Native Town may see for himself that there are signs of considerable religious activity everywhere, morning and evening. The numerous temples situated in Bhooleshwar and Mombadevi are alive with the sounds of bells and fifes and drums, proclaiming the importance of the occasion with an energy simply bewildering to the unaccustomed ear. The gods are decked out in a profusion of flowers, and in some cases they are even adorned with gold and jewels, the presents of devout Hindoos, generally made shortly before they were gathered to their fathers. The temple guardians keep a jealous watch on these precious ornaments, lest some of the devotees, who may be inclined "even in prayer to plan sins anew," should take them away by stealth. It need not be supposed that the delinquents would suffer any twinges of conscience, because, according to their peculiar philosophy, they can easily persuade themselves into the belief that their sin might be effectually counterbalanced and adjusted, if they gave away a portion of their spoils to Brahmins and holy beggars, thus placing such an act to the credit of their account in the Eternal Day-book. In the temples dedicated to Krishna the image of Thakorejee is placed in state on a swing, and great is the crush of the Vaishnavs as they press forward to do homage to the deity. To touch the image or to rock the swing is but the happy privilege of a favoured few, who are rich in this world's goods, and consequently high in the favour of the Mahrajas. As for the common herd, they have to be satisfied with a sight of their god from a respectful distance. If they allow their religious fervour to outrun their discretion, as happens not unfrequently, there are tall *japatias* (guards), armed with stout whips and cords, who freely lay about them to drive back the crowd of enthusiasts. Cuts and bruises are not things of rare occurrence on these occasions; but the devotees bear their pains and penalties meekly, if, indeed, they do not actually make a merit of the infirmities brought upon themselves in the sacred cause of religion. Brahmins with baskets, containing holy water drawn from tanks—very sacred and sometimes very dirty—some flowers in a state of collapse, and the inevitable red paint, are seen actively moving about, and ministering to the eternal welfare of their constituents for a pice a piece. In addition to the gains derived from their legitimate duties, some of the members of this holy fraternity go round among the greengrocers and sweetmeat sellers who have planted themselves at the entrance to the temples, and demand from them their dues. These people make no difficulty in parting with some of their vegetables or sweetmeats, for they believe it a highly meritorious thing to make presents to Brahmins. The articles command a ready sale, because the Hindoos, as they emerge from the temples, after their morning devotions, are not slow to begin the world again by making noisy bargains and haggling over the price of the commodities which they require for home consumption.

After dark, the widow in weeds is seen to creep forth from her house, occasionally stooping as if "pressed with the load of life," timid and shrinking in her manners, and a sort of "living tomb" with all her hopes and joys and passions buried within her. She comes out in the gloom of night to make her obeisance to her gods. Another woman is seen clad in bright attire and weighted with tinkling ornaments, showing that she has the good fortune to have her husband alive. This latter is very careful not to cross the path of the widow, lest the baleful shadow of her unfortunate sister should fall upon her and overcloud her life. To a close observer, it would appear that those who have grown old in widowhood have resigned themselves to their fate, and that their only consolation now is that which is derived from a strict observance of the rites enjoined by their religion.

The Mahars and other low-caste Hindoos either look upon the scene with stolid indifference, or, if they are religiously inclined, invoke the blessings of the deities placed outside the temples. They are not allowed to defile the sacred edifices by entering them, because they are the despised of Brahma, the pariahs of the human race. Their gods are not the gods of the more favoured classes, their spiritual wants are few, and no high-class Brahmin would ever think of ministering to them.

Holy beggars, like holy Brahmins, are an essential part of the festivals, and they muster strong in the neighbourhood of the temples during this month. Saints and friars, and monks and ascetics belonging to various orders form themselves in knots and groups. There is the beggar scantily clad, and invested with the sanctity of dust and ashes. There is also the beggar clothed in variegated rags, with a cow of surpassing wisdom for his companion, adorned with garlands of flowers and painted red over the forehead. He goes about from shop to shop, bestowing blessings upon the people, by blowing a peculiar sort of horn, to the sound of which the cow nods mysteriously. There is the beggar, very stout himself, with a very thin and diminutive specimen of the bovine tribe by his side, asking money to feed the holy beast. His disinterested importunities are amply rewarded; for is it not known throughout Hindoodom that the dead have to scale the steep heights of heaven with the aid of this animal? But the list of these mendicants, playing in various ways upon the credulity of the people, could be easily swollen to form a paper by itself. Loud in their importunities, free with their blessings when the pious Hindoos respectfully present them with grain or copper, and equally loud and voluble in their imprecations should they meet with a refusal, these members of the holy orders, that throng the streets during this month, thrive remarkably well. And no wonder, as it is well understood, that their blessings as well as their imprecations mount to heaven, where the Recording Angel makes a note of them on the iron leaf. They toil not, neither do they spin; and yet they never lack food or drink, because their simple followers believe it as an article of their faith that their blessings are to be coveted, as much as their curses are to be dreaded.

On the morning of every Saturday of this month, Hindoo women of the lowest classes go about crying at the top of their voices "Saturday! Saturday!" as a reminder of certain duties which are to be performed. Mothers waive a copper pice over the heads of their children and throw it to these creatures, soothing themselves with the belief that they have transferred by this simple and expeditious means all the ills of their offspring to the poor recipients of the gift. But the latter, who possibly feel keenly the pangs of hunger, are not loath to earn a few pice even upon such unfavourable terms. It is also on the Saturdays of this month that the orthodox Hindoos observe a fast. But the fast does not inflict any severe torment of the flesh, because it has been wisely decreed by the ancients that a man may consume on these days any quantity of milk, fruit, and sweetmeat, and shall be held blameless so long as he does not touch corn of any kind. There are, however, men specially distinguished for their piety who are so thoroughgoing in their belief as to abjure all food, whether solid or liquid, on fast days.

It is also in the month of Shravan that some of the greatest festivals in the Hindoo calendar are celebrated. The cobra is one of the deities in the Hindoo pantheon, revered for his great wisdom. Among the uninitiated the reptile is only known and dreaded for its deadly poison. But it is the characteristic of the Oriental mind to worship and deify what it dreads, as, for instance, the cholera and the terrible "mother Kali," the goddess of destruction, to whom the bands of thugs, now happily exterminated, used to sacrifice their victims. The reptile that succeeded by his plausible reasoning in outwitting the mother of mankind has been known from time immemorial to be "the subtlest beast of all the field," and there is no wonder, therefore, that *Nagpanchmi* is celebrated with due *éclat* by the Hindoos in honour of the serpent. On this day hundreds of snake-charmers go from street to street crying out—"Give milk to the cobra!" Many pious Hindus eagerly respond to this call by giving a pice to procure milk for the reptile, or two pice if they are disposed to treat their deity to an egg. Next in order, comes the great *Balew* or Cocoanut festival, when, as is well known, native merchants believe that the monsoon storms are over, and that they can trust again their merchandise to the mercies of the deep. Another belief is that if the rain holds off for a long time and the crops are withering up, if "Sister Balew" can be coaxed to exercise her "petticoat influence" over King Megha, he may then be induced to pour down water upon the thirsty land. The people were strengthened this year in their belief in this beneficent influence of Balew, as after a break long enough to create serious anxiety, the sky was overcast on the very day of the festival, and three weeks of very welcome rain followed. Thus the simple folk will rejoice that their prayers, assisted by the clinking of cymbals, the ringing of bells, and the thumping of drums, together with their alms-giving, Brahmin-feasting, and fast-observing, have gained the ears of the gods in Kailas, and have saved the land from the calamities of famine. The numerous festivals celebrated during the month found a fitting close with the observance of Gocul Ashtami, or the eighth incarnation of Krishna, the uxorious god who had no less than 16,000 wives, whose present descendants are the well-known Mahrajas, and the songs of whose amours are sung to this day by Vaishnav women throughout India.

THREATENED WAR BETWEEN FRANCE AND CHINA.

AT the date of departure of the mail, serious apprehensions were entertained that the Franco-Chinese complications would end in war. According to letters from China, dated July 14, there was a complete breakdown of the negotiations at Shanghai between Li Hung Chang and M. Tricou, and very animated scenes are said to have occurred between the French Minister and the Chinese Plenipotentiary. The Chinese forces were reported to be moving. The *Standard's* special correspondent at Hong Kong had received a telegram from Canton announcing the arrival of three large steamers full of Chinese troops, which disembarked, and started for the Tonkin frontier. Two steamers, with seventeen hundred soldiers and munitions of war, had passed Hong Kong on their way to Canton. There can (the correspondent says) be no question that China is in earnest, but so far there is no positive confirmation of the report that her troops have actually crossed the frontier. In Hong Kong, war was considered certain, unless the French retreated from the position they had taken up of entirely ignoring the rights of China over Annam. The same correspondent, telegraphing on Sept. 3, says:—"Much excitement has been caused here by the receipt of news which, if confirmed, means that China has accepted the gage thrown down by France, and that war is inevitable. The report comes from the French at Haiphong. It is there stated that 15,000 Chinese troops have crossed the frontier of Tonkin at Mongkai, a seaport, at the point where the frontier line starts. They are said to be moving in the direction of Haidzuong, which is at present occupied by two companies of French troops. An additional company has started from Haiphong to reinforce them. More probably the Chinese are upon their way to join the Black Flag army at Bac Ninge. The missionaries have taken flight from the stations along the route which the Chinese troops are following, and two Annamite converts have been killed. Nearly two thousand Chinese troops from Shanghai passed through here on Saturday and Sunday on their way to Canton. A telegram from Canton says that they came there by mistake, and are intended to repair the Fort at Whampoa. Four thousand Chinese troops stationed at Pakoi, a town on the Gulf of Tonkin, have been sent to the frontier. The Annamite troops still threaten the French garrison at Nam Dinh. The mandarins of Tonkin express their dissatisfaction at the treaty signed at Hué with the King of Annam.

The special correspondent of the *Standard* had an interview on September 5 with Chang Shu Sing, the Viceroy, who has newly arrived to take charge of Southern China. The Viceroy spoke freely as to the situation. "In reply to questions, he admitted that a considerable number of Chinese troops were concentrating on the frontier of Tonkin. No orders, he said, had been issued for any body of men to cross the frontier. Nevertheless, it had been reported to him that, as was under the circumstances almost unavoidable, many deserters left the force every day and went over to join the Black Flag Army. The chief of that force had obtained the reputation throughout China of being a great soldier, and naturally, as fighting against foreign invaders, he had earned the admiration of the troops. He disbelieved the report of the entry of a Chinese army into Tonkin, for how could such a step be taken save by orders: but, possibly, the news of the French defeat had induced many individuals to cross the frontier, thus giving rise to the report of a general advance. The Viceroy emphatically said, 'China will not sanction the Franco-Annamite treaty. The French must make some proper arrangement with the Chinese Ambassador in Paris, or war is unavoidable.' Chang Shu Sing appeared to be well informed as to the relations between England and France, and asked me several questions about my visit to Madagascar, and as to the view taken in England of the Tamatave affair. Referring to the threatened seizure of Chinese Customs by the French fleet, he said, with a smile, that such action would not inflict any very serious inconvenience to China, as the Customs were for the most part hypothecated to English bankers.'

Writing on Sept. 6, the Paris correspondent of the *Standard* communicates the following with reference to the negotiations in progress there:—"The return to Paris of the Chinese Envoy gave rise to a number of rumours of the most alarmist character, one self-constituted authority actually asserting that he was instructed to hand an ultimatum to France. I am glad to be in a position to state that this rumour is not only unfounded, but that both the French and the Chinese Government seem actuated by a sincere and earnest desire to arrive at an amicable settlement of the difficulties arising out of the Tongking complications. The Marquis T'seng had a long interview this afternoon with M. Challemel-Lacour, and the misunderstanding between these two distinguished persons, which some little time ago considerably interfered with the work of negotiation, appears to have been satisfactorily explained away. M. Challemel-Lacour received the Chinese Ambassador with marked cordiality, and the interview was, I have authority to state, of the most satisfactory character. Unless the war party in China should gain the upper hand, a hope is indulged in that a *modus vivendi* may be arrived at. As to the details of the conversation between M. Challemel-Lacour and the Marquis T'seng, I can, of course, say nothing; but irritating questions seem by common consent to have been avoided. Thus no reference was made to the treaty signed at Hué; and I am led to infer that to-day's conversation was confined to an exchange of ideas intended to pave the way for further negotiations and arrive at a basis or principle on which to establish a mutual agreement. The negotiations, I am informed, will continue *de die in diem*, and both M. Challemel-Lacour and the Chinese Ambassador consider there is a fair prospect of their being brought to a satisfactory issue. I am in a position to state that the Chinese Envoy was most favourably impressed by the conciliatory bearing of M. Challemel-Lacour; and it may be concluded that the negotiators mutually convinced each other that the interest as well as the inclination of their respective Governments was to avoid war. As things stand now they seem to wear a less alarming aspect, but nevertheless, it seems to me there is still cause for uneasiness. I may add that there is a very strong feeling growing up here against war with China journals as widely apart as the *Moniteur Rappt* protest against such a war being entered upon without the assent of the Legislature being obtained. With reference to the rumour of England tendering her good offices between France and China, I may state that no occasion has as yet arisen for that step, nor will it arise until the negotiations now going on in Paris have fallen through and there seems no present prospect of that.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* had an interview on September 6 with an eminent Chinese official, and in a statement which he says may be regarded as an authoritative representation of the Chinese view of the situation, he states:—"There is more chance of the negotiations reaching a successful issue here in Paris than at Peking; but if any arrangement is to be arrived at it is absolutely essential that France shall abandon the position she has occupied in Tongking. If it be said that the dignity of France would suffer by such a withdrawal, the answer is that the dignity of China forbids her abandonment of positions she has occupied for centuries past. The treaty which has been imposed by the French Commissioner at Hué greatly aggravates the situation. China will certainly not recognize the successor of Tu Duc without a preliminary inquiry as to whether his election has been conducted in the regular form. It is certain that without the authority given to the new King by the formal investiture by the Emperor of China, the people of Annam will not recognize the treaty he has signed as valid, and it is by no means improbable that the King himself may disavow the treaty, the pretext of his not having been formally invested by the Emperor of China when he was induced to sign the document. If France persists in pursuing her course to extremities it is obvious that she does not appreciate the difficulties before her. The war party in China made its power felt in the Kuldja question, which was only arranged by Russia yielding with a good grace in one direction, while China made concessions in others. France, would do well to reflect upon that episode. M. Tricou, in his dealings in the East, was both abrupt and irritating. Li-Hung-Chang, on the other hand, is a man of polished manners and genial presence."

The *Standard's* correspondent at Hongkong, in a telegram dated September, 6th, says:—There are various native reports current to the effect that the French have suffered another repulse before Hanoi. An Annamese who has just arrived here from that place says that the French gunboats from Hanoi moved up the river towards Sontay, and shelled the works held by the Black Flag troops. The cannonade was kept up for some hours; but the French gunboats found the place too strong for them, and their guns were too light to affect the earthworks. They were obliged to retreat, with a loss of twelve French soldiers killed. The man's statement is not in itself to be relied upon, but confirmatory reports have arrived here from Chinese sources. No official news has yet been received of the affair. My correspondent at Haiphong writes that the whole country is still flooded in the neighbourhood of that town, all operations on either side being in consequence suspended. No steamer had arrived for six days from Nam-dinh or Hanoi, and much uneasiness was felt as to what was going on at those towns. The Chinese merchants are leaving Haiphong in consequence of their correspondence being opened by the French, and accusations brought against them of corresponding with the Chinese mandarins. Trade was almost at a standstill from the effect of the blockade. Here the French say that Admiral Courbet will shortly proceed with the fleet up the Canton River, will blockade the port and burn the town, unless the Chinese withdraw their troops from the frontier.

The *Times'* correspondent at Hongkong telegraphed on Sept. 8:—"The French have suppressed the truth as to their repulse on the 15th ult. at Hanoi. They represent the Hué Treaty as settling the Tongking question. This is untrue. The difficulty is to deal with China, not with Annam. China alone can open the Songkoi; and she is willing to make it an international waterway. The European Powers and the United States are anxious for a solution of the question."

IN view of the apparent imminence of a rupture between France and China, the *Pall Mall Gazette* has collected the following particulars:—

THE FRENCH FLEET IN CHINESE WATERS.

Should hostilities unfortunately break out between the two Powers, it is probable that the first step taken by the French would be to declare the blockade of the Chinese coast, and possibly to bombard the Chinese forts. The naval forces of the French in the far East are, however, inadequate for undertaking operations on any extended scale. The French naval division at present in Chinese waters consists of the ironclad Victorieuse, 6 in. armour, carrying four 7-ton guns, and four 5-ton guns. Her horse-power is 3,963, her tonnage 3,445; her complement consists of 373 men. She is supported by Viallars, cruiser, 650 horse-power, 15 cannon of 5-ton, 264 men; Kersaint, cruiser, 230 horse-power, 6 cannon of 5-ton, 157 men; Volta, cruiser, 250 horse-power, 6 cannon of 5-ton, 157 men; Hamelin, cruiser, 250 horse-hower, 6 cannon of 5-ton, 157 men; Parceval, despatch boat, 165 horse-power, 4 cannon of 5-ton, 116 men; Lutin, gunboat, 100 horse-power, 4 cannon of 5-ton, 77 men; and Drac, despatch boat, 175 horse-power, 4 cannon of 5-ton, 107 men.

The Tonkin naval division consists of three ironclads:—Bayard, 6-inch armour, four 12-ton guns, 1,987 horse-power, 3,445 tons; Atalante, 6-inch armour, six 7-ton guns, six 5-ton guns, 1,897 horse-power, 3,445 tons. Triomphante, 6-inch armour, four 7-ton guns, four 5-ton guns 3,963 horse-power, 3,445 tons. These ironclads are supported by two cruisers, the Trouville and Chateau Renaud, and two transports, the Annamite and Mytho, each carrying two guns, with a complement of 312 men.

In addition to the Tonkin naval division there is a flotilla in Tonkin composed of four despatch boats, five gunboats, and four sloops. The despatch boats are as follow :—Pluvier, despatch-boats, 100 horse-power, 5 cannon, 40 men ; Alouette, despatch-boat, 100 horse-power, 5 cannon, 40 men ; Eclair, despatch-boat, screw, 75 horse-power, 2 cannon, 30 men ; and Trombe, despatch-boat, screw, 75 horse-power, 2 cannon, 30 men

The gunboats are :—Lynx, gunboat, 100 horse-power, 4 cannon, 77 men ; Vipere, gunboat, 100 horse-power, 4 cannon, 77 men ; Fanfare, gunboat, 60 horse-power, 2 cannon, 62 men ; Leopard, gunboat, 65 horse-power, 2 cannon, 62 men ; and Surprise, gunboat, 50 horse-power, 2 cannon, 62 men.

The sloops are :—Carabine, sloop, 12 horse-power, 1 gun, 26 men ; Massue, sloop, 15 horse-power, 2 guns, 26 men ; Yategan, sloop, 15 horse-power, 2 guns, 26 men ; and Hache, sloop, 15 horse-power, 2 guns, 26 men.

In addition to these there are 2 torpedo-launches from 80 to 100 horse-power carrying 8 to 10 men each. The total force, including some small vessels at Saigon, was said to consist at the time of Riviere's death of 30 vessels, carrying 111 guns, manned by 3,129 men. Since then 1 ironclad, 1 gun-boat, 4 gun-sloop, 2 torpedo-boats, and 4 steam-sloops were sent out to reinforce the French naval division in Tonkin. Of the vessels above named the following effected the bombardment of Hue :—The Vipere, Lynx, Drac, Chateau Renaud, Atalante, and Bayard. The troops at the disposal of the French consist of not more than 7,000 men, including recent reinforcements of three battalions of marines, consisting of 1,800 men and two battalions of marine artillery. Altogether in Tonkin and on the coast of China the French have at present not more than 7,000 available troops, with which they have to hold Hanoi and the other stations which they occupy in Tonkin, to garrison the forts of Hue, and to conduct all operations that may be necessary. When the allied Powers marched to Peking in 1860 they found 18,000 men none too many for the purpose. It is, therefore, obvious that the forces of the French on the spot are utterly inadequate for any serious operations against China. When in last June the crisis appeared acute between France and China it was rumoured that the French Government had ordered 30,000 men and twenty-four ships to the East to begin operations by the occupation of Canton. As yet no step whatever has been taken by France in the direction of such an invasion, nor has anything been done to supply General Bouet with a further reinforcement of 5,000 men which he has urgently demanded since the recent reverse in his advance on Sontai.

CHINESE DEFENCES.

In order to resist any French attack the Chinese are by no means ill-provided. The coast has been defended since the last war by fortifications at all the vital points. The Bogue-forts in the extreme south protect the approaches to Canton. These were taken by us in previous wars, but they have been repaired, and, together with torpedoes which will be freely employed by the Chinese, will render an advance on Canton by no means so easy. Further to the north, the entrance to the Yan-Tze Kiang is also defended by powerful forts, and torpedoes in the bed of the river will render an approach to Nankin almost impossible. At Che-foo, again, there are extensive forts and the mouth of the Pei-ho, covering the approaches to the capital, is very strongly armed. The old Taku forts have not only been made twice as effective as they were when they were captured in 1860, with a loss to the allies of 400 men, but new forts have been erected at some distance from the mouth of the river. Forty-three guns of heavy calibre are mounted on the Taku forts, and it is believed they could be rendered almost impregnable without much difficulty. Seven detached forts have been erected round Tien-tsin, and altogether the fortresses of the Chinese littoral are so strong that some time ago, when confidential inquiries were made as to the number of troops necessary for a successful invasion of China by two European Governments, it was stated that it could not be safely undertaken with less than 40,000 men.

THE CHINESE FLEET.

In addition to the fortresses on the coast, the Chinese possess a fleet which, although in some respects inferior to that of the French, is much stronger in weight of metal. It is divided into four squadrons, the vessels for the defence of Pei-ho consisting of two ironclads of the type of the Inflexible—namely, the Yan-quei and the Chao-young. Both of these were built in England ; their horse-power is 2,400, their tonnage 1,300 ; they carry each two Armstrong guns of 26 tons and six mitrailleuses ; their speed over the measured mile was 16½ knots. They are the best vessels in the Chinese fleet, and they are supported by thirteen gun-boats. The squadron of Foochow consists of two cruisers, and twenty-one smaller boats. At Shanghai there are six frigates and one armoured gunboat. The Canton squadron consists of two cruisers, and twenty-two gun-boats. The majority of the gunboats are very small vessels of little importance, but eight are very formidable fighting-vessels indeed. They are the Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Zeta, Eta, Theta, built in England by Sir William Armstrong. These boats have a displacement of from 400 to 450 tons, engines of 310 horse-power, a speed of nine knots, and a draught of only 8 ft., the first four carrying each a 27½-ton gun, and the others a 38-ton gun, all worked by hydraulic power. With slight differences in construction the length of each of these gunboats is 125 ft., and the breadth between perpendiculars 30 ft. The guns are fixed irremovably along the centre line of the boat, and rest upon trunnion-blocks which work upon a couple of beam slides. The projectiles are brought by steam from the magazines below to the loading position, and are thrust home by a mechanical rammer working beneath the glacis plates at the bow. In addition to these there are two gunboats constructed in England of 250 tons, each carrying a 16-ton gun. The number of cannons in the Chinese fleet is said to be 350. It is manned by 8,000 seamen, 2,000 of whom, however, are in the reserve. The Chinese maritime arsenals stand at Foochow, Shangai, and Canton. The old arsenal still stands at Canton, a new one has been established at Tien-tsin, a third stands at Nankin. The manufactory of arms has been established at the capital of the province of Kan-tsu, on the Yellow River ; and artillery and torpedo factories are established at Foochow. The chief weakness of the Chinese navy is in the scientific, medical, and commissariat service ; the dockyard accommodation is bad ; their skilled officers are few, and it was stated some time ago that not a single doctor had been appointed on any of the ships. Steamers of the China Merchant Company, forty in number, may be freighted for the transport of troops and materials, and could be of considerable service. The possession of these steamers enables the Chinese to move their troops with considerable rapidity from place to place, thereby materially increasing their capacity either for offence or defence. In 1880, when war was expected with Russia, an army of 20,000 men was shipped off from Hankow to the north without the least difficulty, solely by the Chinese steamers and transports.

DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT.

If, unfortunately, France should declare war against China, her actual difficulty will be the question of transport. Unlike England, which has coaling stations at intervals all over the world, the French possess few points between Toulon and [redacted] and of the ships entering and clearing Marseilles of the far east, 203 steamers and 11 sailing ships were English, 61 steamers German, and only 6 sailing ships and 31 steamers carried the French flag. In Tonking in 1880 the French did only 5 per cent. of a total trade of £800,000 ; 35 per cent. of the trade was done under the English flag, 20 per cent. under the American, and 11 per cent. by the German. In China itself, France does not count. The annual import and export trade of China amount, says Mr. Colquhoun, to nearly £100,000,000, more than one half of which is carried in English ships, carrying in 1881 22,000,000 tons of merchandize, whereas in the same year the total tonnage of French ships employed both on Chinese river and Chinese trade amounted to only 165,000. At Shanghai, where the French have a few representatives, the proportion of French trade to the whole volume of business is only 3¼ per cent.

The returns for the treaty ports do not of course cover the extensive business done with Hongkong. England does one-third of the business at the treaty ports, but it full account is taken of the trade with our colonies, India, &c., three-fourths of the trade is in our hands. America comes next. Our chief competitors in China are not, however, the French, but the Chinese themselves. Out of the 24,729 vessels of all nationalities, including Chinese, of 17,388,852 tons which entered and cleared the various ports in 1882, 14,337 of 10,814,779 tons, were British, while only 192, of 172,381 tons, were French. The Chinese themselves had 6,429 ships and junks, of a total tonnage of 15,589,969 tons. Germany comes next, with 1,864 vessels, of 882,856 tons. In the coast and river trade the competition lies almost entirely between the British and Chinese flags, the British percentage of the whole being 54·89 per cent., and the Chinese 42·58 per cent. Our imports from China and Hongkong in 1882 were valued at £11,391,520 chiefly consisting of silk and tea. Our exports from United Kingdom, consisting chiefly of cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns and worsted, amounted to £7,641,670. The opium imported in 1882 was valued at £11,000,000, or 40 per cent. of the imports into the treaty ports. In 1881 we had 75¾ per cent. of the foreign trade and 53 per cent. of the coasting trade in our hands. The French had nearly 11 per cent. of the foreign and 0·23 per cent. of the latter.

The effect of a war between China and France would naturally tend to cripple our business in the East. A blockade of the Chinese ports, supposing that France were to achieve that impossible undertaking, would be severely felt in Lancashire. China and Hongkong take about 9 per cent. of our total exports of cotton piece-goods, and about 5 per cent. of those of cotton yarns. The presence of a hostile fleet in Chinese waters would probably seriously inconvenience vessels entering or clearing from Hongkong. As regards imports from China, the effect of a blockade on the price of tea may be easily imagined, especially as the stocks held are much less than formerly. Indian growers of the article would no doubt reap great advantage from the cutting off of supplies from China. Again, the lead exported to China, which is chiefly used for packing tea, is no less than 30 per cent. of our total exports of lead, and this branch of trade would consequently suffer considerably in the circumstances supposed. It is, however, simply impossible for France to seal up the treaty ports. She has neither the ships nor the means to blockade a coast line 3,000 miles long. Trade goes on in China notwithstanding war. In 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, although we were actually at war with China ourselves, our exports never fell below £9,000,000 while our imports actually sore from £2,449,982 in 1857 to £5,318,036 in 1860, the year in which we marched as conquerors to the gates of Pekin.

ENGLISH RESIDENTS IN CHINA.

The British colony of Hongkong is certain to play an important part in any war between China and any European Power. It is a kind of Chinese Gibraltar, separated from the mainland by an arrow strait only half a mile in width. The opposite peninsula of Koo-Loon was ceded to England in 1861, and also forms part of Hongkong. Hongkong has a resident population of about 6,000 Europeans and Americans, 2,000 Indians, and 115,000 Chinese. Among the Europeans at the last census were sixty Frenchmen. The imports of British produce into Hongkong vary from £3,000,000 to £4,000,000 per annum, and the exports to Great Britain from £1,250,000, to £2,000,000.

It is impossible to state the number of European residents at each of the treaty ports, but in 1879 the number of Europeans living in these ports was returned as 3,995. Of these 2,070 were English, 469 American, 364 German, and only 225 French.

The number of missionaries in China, many of whom would probably fall victims to the violence of the mob, is somewhat difficult to state. Most of the Protestant missionaries, of whom there are said to be more than three hundred, live in the provinces on the sea board. The members of the China Inland Mission, however, penetrate further into interior. It is to be feared that both they and their converts are likely to have a hard time of it if war should be declared.

There only remains to add that the point where 16,000 Chinese are said to have crossed over into Tonkin on their way to Haidzuonk is the seaport of Monkcai, situated at the extreme southern point of the Chinese coast. Most, if not all, the larger French war vessels are lying off the coast of Annam. Many of their gun-boats are in the Red River in Tonkin.

"CHINESE" GORDON ON FRANCE AND CHINA.

The following expression of opinion by the distinguished officer who contributed so much 20 years ago to the pacification of China, and to the maintenance of the reigning dynasty on the throne of Pekin, will be read with interest at the time when the outbreak of hostilities between France and China must be regarded as one of the possibilities of the immediate future. General Gordon writes as follows :—"China's-game is, and will continue to be, to wait upon events ; and she will try and work so as to embroil us with France, if she is herself compelled to go to war with that Power. There are, and would be, plenty of opportunities for the attainment of this object in the Treaty Ports. One may say, humanly speaking, that China going to war with France must entail our following suit. This would be a bad thing in many ways for civilization, because the Chinese are naturally bumptious enough, and success over Europeans would raise their arrogance to a perilously high pitch. And even if their success were due to an alliance with us, our assistance would be lightly forgotten. Such an alliance would not conduce to future harmony. Altogether, I cannot think that the world would gain in any respect by a war between France and China—no matter what the result of the contest might be ; and in the end I doubt if it would be beneficial to China herself. Of one thing, however, the French may feel sure, and that is that the Chinese would avail themselves of all the most recent scientific discoveries in the military art, and, in a single struggle with a single foreign Power, would count a good deal on the services of such auxiliaries as dynamite and infernal machines."—*Times.*

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* has published another important article on the relations of France and Germany. The Chancellor's organ begins by referring to a recent statement of the *Debats* that the fundamental principle of German policy seems to be to isolate France and to prevent her from making a *rapprochment* to any of the other European Powers, and it denies that the conclusion can be justified by facts. On the contrary, a close process of reasoning, based on facts and acts, and not on mere subjective sentiment, would tend to show that in all questions of foreign policy since the last war Germany has observed towards France a benevolent and obliging attitude, and is prepared to observe the same attitude in future, wherever the Republic sees fit to assert its interests in a legitimate manner. The Government journal then proceeds :—"And as for France's relations to Germany, the latter demands nothing more than adhesion to the basis of international law which was created for the two nations by the peace of Frankfort and which, if frankly and honestly respected on both sides, would be calculated to form a lasting pledge of good and peaceful relationship between these neighbouring States. Now the causes of the transient disturbance of this mutual feeling must not all be sought for in those mysterious political designs ascribed to the German policy by the *Journal des Debats*, but simply and solely as might be demonstrated, in a certain French tendency, manifested now and again, more or less plainly, under the influence of national sensitiveness, to regard as merely provisional the binding nature of a treaty (of Frankfort) of which the validity cannot be contested on any grounds of law or reason ; and to laud the breach of it at the first convenient opportunity, as a kind of national duty of honour. Such an interpretation of international obligations if generally adopted, would inevitably lead to chaos and universal war, and not only the narrower interests of Germany, but also those of the whole civilised world, must protest against the attempt to call in question, in such a manner, valid treaties. France herself enjoyed the undisturbed benefit of this respect for public law, as long as she was in rightful possession of the border lands (Alsace-Lorraine), which, with the aid of favourable circumstances, she snatched from the German Empire. And we only demand of France unreserved recognition of the state of things now created by the justice of history and by treaties, in order that we may be able to continue on a permanent footing of friendly relations with her. "It remains with France alone, therefore to shape her relations to Germany as peacefully as she can. Whether, on the other hand, France, isolated, or with half-a-dozen allies, will make an attempt to alter the existing state of things, as founded on law, need never be much considered by Germany ; for, in all circumstances, we should then only be guided by the principle of adhesion (to existing arrangements) to the last man. Whithersoever otherwise the French nation may cast its eyes, in order to extend the sphere of its influence, it will never be met with German rivalry. Germany limits her desires to her own good existing rights, and to maintain these intact, our people are firmly nnd immovably resolved. Germany cannot, therefore, be charged with an intention to break the peace. This reproach can only be applied to those who indefatigably try to direct the hopes of a great people to [redacted] Government nor to insult the French people. These are results which, for the last thirteen years, it has been the sedulous aim of Prince Bismarck's whole policy to avoid ; and, as the semi-official writer remarks, it would be impossible for any French statesman to show that Germany has ever acted towards the Republic in anything but a spirit of full consideration and respect. If anything whatever is certain in the sphere of Continental politics, it is the great outstanding fact that, whatever France may be, Germany is the peace maker and the peace keeper, and that the motto of the new Empire is 'Defence, not defiance.' That is the fact which must always be brought to bear upon the consideration of apparent misunderstanding between the French and German peoples, and without keeping in mind this fact, the public judgment is almost sure to err."

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Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
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Andaree
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Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
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Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
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Mundala
Dubhoe
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A MONTHLY PERIODICAL,

Devoted to the systematic collection of authentic notes and scraps of information regarding the country and the people.

EDITED BY
CAPTAIN R. C. TEMPLE, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., M.A.I., &c.,
BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Subscription—Rs. 4 annually.

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THE LANODE, SUNSAL, AND SULAH (LATE SNOWVIEW) GARDENS ARE NOW UNDER OUR DIRECTION.

WE have the SOLE DISPOSAL in Bombay of these marks, which speak for themselves, the "SUNSAL" especially being already well known and approved in Bombay. The Teas are put up in 1 lb. and 5 lb. packets at the Factory only, none whatever being sent out in bulk.

RETAIL PRICES:

Orange Pekoe	Rs.	1	8	0
Imperial Mixture	„	1	4	0
Pekoe Souchong	„	1	0	0

Orders over 50 lbs. on reduced scales.

LANODE & SUNSAL TEA CO., PALUNPORE.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
ROGERS & CO., BYCULLA & FORT.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE

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AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON
With rivet holes drilled by special system

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,900 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME **[1851**

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera, itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodine" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
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DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as aslo all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 1's. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

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THE BEST TEA EVER IMPORTED TO BOMBAY AND POONA.
UNSURPASSED FOR BOUQUET AND AROMA.

Regularly supplied to Government Houses, N.-W. Provinces and Madras, and a host of Nobilities, Clubs and Messes.

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Proprietor's Own Choice	„	1	3	„
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Once you try these Teas, you will be convinced of their superiority and will never partake o any other.

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12 in. dial American Birchwood Case, Striking the hours, Pendulum...........Cash Rs. 25
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of every description, for the Drawing or Dining-room, Black Marble, Black and Red, Black and Green with Gold lines.

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OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

IMPORTANT TO SHIP CAPTAINS.

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We have, at the instance of several of our Friends, prevailed on our London House to ship us this Cordial which is non-alcoholic and a most agreeable addition to most Drinks. The price per Case of 1 dozen quarts is Rs. 13-8.

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BOOK OF BOMBAY

By JAMES DOUGLAS

ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF BOMBAY FROM THE MARRIAGE TREATY IN 1661 TO THE YEAR OF GRACE 1883,

With the views of Seevajee and the Peishwas, of Bonaparte and Nelson, and Arthur Wellesley and other remarkable historical characters, in regard to the City; as well as a great deal of interesting and valuable information respecting the growth of the City, its Commerce, Topography, and surroundings.

With an excellent Chromo-litho. Portrait of Seevajee, by Messrs Maclure and Macdonald; and a Map of Bombay as it was in 1760.

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In one handsome volume of 566 pages, 8vo., cloth bound.
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His Book—Arrival in Bombay—Ways and Means—His Library—James Forbes and the Ladies of Bombay—Diana and the Cobra—The Execution of Gassi Ram—Natural History of Bombay—Notable Things—The Oriental Memoirs—The Apostle—His Attachment to Bombay—Home—Forbes's View from Malabar Hill.

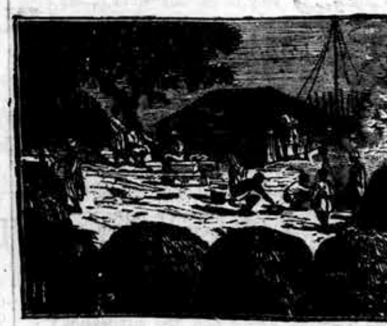
DR WILSON.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY, 1792—
The Honorable Mayor's Court—The Honorable Court of Appeals—List of Merchants.

TWELVE VIEWS OF BOMBAY—
The Doctor, 1673—The Philosopher, 1804—The Traveller, 1812—The Soldier, 1818—The Bishop, 1825—The Governor, 1830—The Geologist, 1855—The Cicerone, 1859—The Presbyter, 1866—The Editor from a Balloon, 1877—The Agriculturist, 1879—Sir Richard Temple, 1879.

BOMBAY, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL, TWELVE VIEWS—
An Eye-witness, 1690—The Muslim, 1694—The Statesman, 1707—The Political Economist, 1775—The Civilian—Ces gens la, 1765-83—La femme Anglaise—Mackintosh's Bombay, 1804-11—The Missionary, 1811—The Persian—The Chota Sahib, 1830—L'Inde Occidentale Poona, 1832—The Censorious, 1854—Excelsior.

ZULULAND AND CETEWAYO.



"'I know what it is,' he answered; 'this honey is made from euphorbia flowers, which are very poisonous.' This explanation made me feel exceedingly uncomfortable; but I elicited from him that there was not much danger, as the 'maass' taken with it would neutralise the effect of the poison. Directly he mentioned poison I dived into the packs, and pulled out a bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and emptying a quantity into two pannikins, filled them up with water, and several times repeating the dose, in a few hours we were considerably better."—"*Zululand and Cetewayo,*" (p. 139), *by Captain W. R. Ludlow, 1st Batt. R.V. Royal Warwicksh Regiment.*

"'What on earth shall I take to Zululand?' asked my friend Jim Law one day at Aldershot when he had just received orders for South Africa, to start at forty-eight hours' notice. I replied, If you take my advice—and it's that of an old traveller—you'll not budge without a few bottles of ENO, even if you leave half your kit behind. I never am without these Salts, and please the pigs, never intend to be.' On his return I inquired, 'Well, how about ENO'S FRUIT SALT?' 'My dear fellow, it was the best advice you ever gave; they saved me many an illness; and when I left Tuegla, I sold the remaining bottles for ten times the original price!'"—*Lieut.-Col.*

JEOPARDY OF LIFE. THE GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.

You can change the trickling stream, but not the raging torrent.

WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD READ.—How important it is to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders, or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally, who are visiting or residing in any hot or foreign climate. Whenever a change is contemplated, likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion; for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, &c. &c.; then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end: it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand that will answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case and in no case any harm. The pilot can so steer and direct as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is, "I will wait and see, perhaps I shall be better to-morrow;" whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises, as untimely death!

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"After suffering for nearly two and a half years from severe headache and disordered stomach, and after trying almost everything and spending much money without finding any benefit, I was recommended by a freind to try ENO'S FRUIT SALT, and before I had finished one bottle I found it doing me a great deal of good, and now I am restored to my usual health; and others I know that have tried it have not enjoyed such good health for years.—Yours most truly, ROBT. HUMPHREYS, Post Office, Barrasford."

THE ART OF CONQUEST IS LOST WITHOUT THE ART OF EATING.—DINNER ENGAGEMENTS.—STIMULANTS.—TOO RICH FOOD.—LATE HOURS.—INSUFFICIENT EXERCISE.—EXCITEMENT, &c.—A gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S FRUIT SALT one hour before dinner or first thing in the morning. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food that would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disordered stomach—use ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—"A new invention is brought before the public, and commands success. A score of abominable imitations are immediately introduced by the unscrupulous, who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that, employed in an original channel, could not fail to secure reputation and profit."—ADAMS.

CAUTION.—*Legal rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each Bottle, and see the capsule is marked* "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." *Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all Chemists, price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

CTIONS IN SIXTEEN LANGUAGES HOW TO PREVENT DISEASE.

Prepared only at ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

ANDRE'S NEW VENTILATED "TERAI" HAT,

EXTRA QUALITY ONLY.

A SOFT DOUBLE HAT FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES RESIDING IN TROPICAL CLIMATES, ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR SPORTING, RIDING AND TRAVELLING.

ANDRE & Co., Hatters, 127, New Bond Street, London.

The "TERAI" HAT consists of two soft felt Wide-awakes with ventilated space between the crowns and broad brim Can be worn single or double to suit temperature.

RECOMMENDATIONS from—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. THE LATE EARL MAYO, late Governor-General of India
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. LORD LYTTON, late Governor-General of India.
HIS GRACE THE RIGHT HON. THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM, late Governor of Madras.
THE LATE HON. W. P. ADAM, late Governor of Madras.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON. SIR W. H. GREGORY, Governor of Ceylon.
HON. SIR JOHN STRACHEY, K.C.S.I., late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces.
GENERAL SIR R. BIDDULPH, High Commissioner of Cyprus.
LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. SIR H. RAMSAY, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kemaoon.
LIEUT.-COLONEL OWEN TUDOR URNE, &c., &c., &c
And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

CAUTION.—Purchasers must see that the lining bears the stamp "ANDRE & Co., 127, New Bond Street London Extra Quality, with the Royal Arms.

SOLD by all the principal Merchants and Traders throughout India, Ceylon,

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS, FELT AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS, &C.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ....Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ....Dollars 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 12 months notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum,
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.

All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

J. G. HODGSON, Acting Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IN THE ENGLISH HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE
THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.
(BASS'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND," because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively, and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Champagne, R & R........................	Rs. 24 0	..
Guiraud, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	„ 33 0	..
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche....	„ 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	Rs. 60 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra..............................	„ ..	„ 44 0
MOSELLE.		
From MESSRS FUCHS & RISSEL LEIPZIG.		
Josephshoefer (still)........................	„ 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer..................................	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Hochheimer......................................	„ ..	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner..................................	„ 30 0	..
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	—
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner......................................	„ ..	„ 19 0
Hochheimer	„ ...	„ 23 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	„ 23 0
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Rudesheimer....................................	„ 28 0	..
Josephshoefer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger......................................	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johannisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes..	Rs. 19 0	...
Latour Blanche................................	„ 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
ITALIAN WINES.		
From MESSRS. RIZZETTI & RAY, TURIN.		
Barbera	Rs. 16 0	..
Vin Grugustinsseux	„ 16 0	..
Barolo..	„ 18 0	...
Nebialo	„ 18 0	..
Monforte Wine	„ 20 0	...
Vin Pinot Bianco	„ 22 0	..
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Chateau La Begoree	„ 24 0	..
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux..	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose	„ ..	„ 28 0
From MESSRS. BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Estephe	Rs. 13 0	..
St. Julien	„ 28 0	...
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy......	Rs. 22 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. Gold Bars M. & Spann	„ 30 0	...
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac ..	„ 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire's finest Cognac *** Very Old..	„ 34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Bon Accord	Rs. 22 0	...
Breadalbane Highland Whisky........	„ 22 0	...
Thistle Blend Whisky *	„ 22 0	..
Do. do. **	„ 25 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 8	Rs. 4 4
Pilsener..	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen)..........	„ ..	„ 4 0
Lagerbier..	„ 5 0	„ ...
Romford Bitter Ale	„ 5 0	
Kaiser Beer......................................	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
		Per doz. Impl. Pints
Romford Light Bitter Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 8
SUNDRIES.		Per doz. pints.
Italian Vermouth	Rs 18 0	..
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	„ 30 0	...
Real Italian Oil, very large bottles...	„ 14 0	..
Do. do. small do. Flutes.	„ 8 0	..
Do. do. Pints	„ ..	„ 8 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &C.

		Rs. a.
Swedish Butter....................................	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter, finest..........................	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams Danish, finest, smoked, from 8 to 12 lbs	per lb........	0 12
Stangenspargel, Asparagus (large tins)...	per tin.	2 8
Do. do. (small „)................		1 8
Saussischen, (Small Sausages)		1 8
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)....		1 8
Do. do. do.		0 12
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)		1 6
do. do. do.		0 12
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)		1 9
do. do.		0 12
Mockturtle Suppe (Mockturtle Soup)		0 14
Oxtail Suppe (Ox-tail Soup)......................		0 14
Sellery (Celery)		0 14
Do. do.		0 10
Do. do.		0 8

Nett Cash.

Also a variety of tinned Vegetables, such as Peas, Carrots, French Beans, mixed Vegetables, &c.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 21st August, 1883.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

JUST RECEIVED
A SMALL *SELECT* SHIPMENT OF
REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,

IMPORTED direct from Havannah consisting of some of the CHOICEST BRANDS manufactured in that celebrated Western Mart: the assortment, quality, and condition of which have rarely, if ever, been equalled in this, or any other market of the East:—

UPMANN, Reg. Brit., per box of (in tin foil bundles of 10 each.)		50	Rs.	28
Do. Reg. Emp.	do.	100	„	45
Do. Panetelas Fina	do.	100	„	38
Do. do.	do.	50	„	20
Do. Princessas	do.	100	„	26
Do. Cazadores Chicos	do.	25	„	8
FLOR EL TODO,	do.	50	„	20
LA LUCCA, Reg. Reina,	do.	50	„	21
VILLAR Y VILLAR, Reg. Reina,	do.	100	„	35
AGUILA DE ORO, Lond. Eleg.	do.	100	„	28
Do. Reg. Reina	do.	50	„	16
HENRY CLAY, Conchas de Reg.	do.	50	„	15
MANUEL GARCIA, Mon plaisir	do.	25	„	8
La FLOR D'ESPANA Exquisitos	do.	25	„	12
Do. do. Bouquets	do.	25	„	14

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

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NOTICES.

HORSES ! HORSES ! Arrival of Arab Horses, per s.s. Burmah, from Bussorah.

Immediate attention of Racing Gentlemen and Horse Breeders are earnestly requested to inspect the First and Fresh Batch of superior HIGH-CASTE ARAB HORSES, consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c.—No. 505, Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable, Bombay, 17th September, 1883.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co.

PREVENTIVE AND SPECIFIC FOR

CHOLERA.

PROTECTED BY LETTERS PATENT.

INDRADYNE.

From the Proprietor of the "Woodbine" Tea Estate, Assam, dated Woodbine, 27th June, 1883.

I have much pleasure to state that I have found INDRADYNE most beneficial in stopping Choleraic Diarrhœa, when Cholera tincture and Chlorodyne have proved useless. Since writing to you on the 4th instant, I tried it on some Garo Coolies, a number of whom I had lost from Choleraic Diarrhœa, and found that it was the only medicine that had any effect on them, all other remedies having failed. These Garos are the filthiest people I have ever met.

(Sd.) F. C. MORAN.

Even more convincing testimonials accompany each bottle, giving details of almost miraculous cures.

Prepared and sold by EVANS & Co., 144 Dhurrumtollah Street, Calcutta.

Also sold by LYELL & Co., Allahabad; LAZARUS & Co., Benares; JAMSETJEE & SONS, Meean Meer; HONEY & Co., Mount Road, Madras; Shircore & Co., Cawnpore.

Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8 per bottle. Packing As. 8 extra for one, As. 12 for two, and As. 2 for each additional bottle.

N.B.—If cash does not accompany orders, bottles will to sent by V. P. Post. A reduction of As. 4 per bottle be purchasers of more than five bottles, which contain 12-ounces each, or twice as much as the small ones. *Cash in advance will secure cheaper transit.*

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TETIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTL PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sore of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give t a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

Read the following :—

"North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester),
"January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully,

"JOHN WILLIAMS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the nes.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly oe advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India.

[redacted]

stat on platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office Rampart Row, Fort.

C. & R. LIGHT,

LONDON.

C. & R. LIGHT.
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET FURNITURE AND

SECOND EDITION
REGISTERED DESIGN-BOOK OF CABINET FURNITURE,

INVALUABLE TO SHIPPERS. Price £2. 10/- SEE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

As a Work of Art and Book of Reference it is unequalled. A Copy can be seen at the Office of this Journal. Most useful in Schools of Art, &c.

EAU DE SUEZ

COMFORTABLE TEETH

The use of this valuable mouth wash insures entire freedom from toothache and decay of the teeth. There are three kinds, distinguished by a Yellow, Green, and Red Silk Thread attached to the bottles. That with the Yellow stops instantly the most violent toothache. That with the Green is invaluable to persons who suffer periodically from toothache, sensitiveness of the teeth and gums, decay and offensive breath, for by using a few drops in a little water to rinse the mouth daily, they will not only never suffer again, but will preserve their teeth sound and white till the end. That with the Red is for children's use.

May be obtained of all Medicine Vendors.

Caution.—To guard against fraudulent imitations sed that each Label bears the name, "Wilcox & Co., 239, Oxford Street, London."

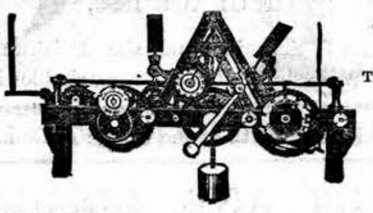
ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

Makers of the BOMBAY UNIVERSITY (RAJABAI) CLOCK AND CHIMES,

TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF RUSSIA,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,



THE ROYAL FAMILY,
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY,
THE ADMIRALTY,
&c., &c.,

RAMPART ROW, WEST, BOMBAY. 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS
LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,
For Dials from 3 feet 6 inches to 50 feet in Diameter.
FRENCH CLOCKS by the best Manufacturers, examined and guaranteed.
Repairs of all kinds executed in Bombay.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Dr. PROSSER JAMES,

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☞ The GUIDE for September has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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